SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

On the 3d April, Mr. Joseph Jackson, Mate o the H. C. Marine,

At Benares, on the 31st March, George Hoppner Hamilton, the infant son of Sir Frederic and Lady Hamilton.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—On the 27th Oct. at his house in Norwich, Dr. Rigby. A long life of exertion, which had scarcely been chequered either by disease or accident, was closed by an indisposition of eight days, during which the public feeling in this city was most painfully excited, and the utmost anxiety hourly betrayed, about any change of symptoms that affected the continuance of so great and valuable a man. After being persented with the freedom of Norwich, he was elected one of its alderman, and served the office of sheriff in 1803, and that of mayor in 1805. He was Fellow of the Linnean and Horticultural Societies, and Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture; President of the Philosophical Society of Norwich, a Director of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, and was attached to many other institutions, both foreign and domestic.

On the 21st Nov. Instant, at Reading, deeply lamented, Edward Scott Waring, Esq. late one of the Board of Commissioners at Futtyghur.

MARRIAGE.—On the 4th Dec. instant, the Rev. S. H. Alderson, Fellow of Cains College, to Miss Bennet, only daughter of Philip Bennet, Esq., of Rougham-hall, in the county of Suffolk.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, April 17, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1821, 14 per cent.
Loan of 1822, 17 „

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. Montgomerie, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Ingeram.

Letters from the other Coast, state that the Ganges is coming round from Bombay with His Excellency the Admiral; and that she is to take her departure for Europe from this place: which will give us on this side of India, and opportunity of examining this noble specimen of Naval architecture—unquestionably the largest, and report says, the finest, that has hitherto been produced in this country.

The 9th and 22d N. I. have reached the new Presidency Cantonment, which is situate in a most healthy spot near the Palaveram Hills, about 12 miles from Madras on the high Road to Chingleput—and has been marked out for four Battalions of Native Infantry—an arrangement which will enable the Native Troops on duty at the Presidency to be relieved monthly—the advantages of which in point of discipline, health and comfort, must be sufficiently obvious.

[*Govt. Gaz. April* 18.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Captain T. B. Jones, 1st Bat. 22d N I.; Captain E. Lane, H. M. 24th Foot; Lieut. Fiott, 7th N. I.; Lieut. S. Seton, Horse Brigade; Lieut. N. F. Johnson, 2d Bat. 13th N. I.; Lieut. T. N. Beaver, 2d Bat. 6th N. I,; Lieut. A. S. H. Aplin, H. M. 89th Foot, Assistant Surgeon G. Griffith, 1st Bat. 8th N. I.; Ensign R. Gledstanes, 2d Battalion 5th N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Captain G. Norman 1s Bat. 9th N. I.; Ensign R. Gledstanes, 2d Bat 5th N. I.

Penang Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FORT CORNWALLIS; THE 21ST FEB. 1822.

Mr. Patrick Ogilvie Carnegy, to be an Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to Government.

FEBRUARY 27, 1822.

Yesterday morning came into the harbour the Ship Edmonstone, Captain Oakley from Bombay the 8th January.

MARCH 6, 1822.

On Saturday afternoon arrived the Ship Duchess of Argyle, Captain Hugh Cathre, from Calcutta the 2d and the Pilot the 11th February.

Passengers:—Mrs. and Miss O'Halloran, Colonel O'Halloran, C. B. Ensign Williamson, and Assistant Surgeon Buchanan.

Colonel O'Halloran landed about 5 P. M. the same evening under the salute due to his rank.

MARCH 9, 1822.

Yesterday morning came into the harbour the Ship Wellington, Captain G. Maxwell, from Calcutta the 12th and the Pilot the 21st ultimo.

Passengers:—F. Milne, W. Wilson, A. T. Beogart, F. Beogart and J. Miller Esqrs.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES BUY]—THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1822.—[—SELL.

Rs. As. Prem.		Six per Cent.	Rs. As. Prem
20	8	new Loans,	20 4
22	6	Remittable 1019 20.	22 4

Supreme Court. The case on the part of the Crown, *versus* John Hayes Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Tipperah, was tried before Sir Francis Macnaghten, on Monday last the 8th of April. The Indictment charged the Defendant with having inflicted on Pertab Rarrain Dos, the deceased, twenty blows of a rattan, unmercifuly, unlawfully, and feloniously,—that the wounds thus inflicted festered in jail, and that, deprived of proper medical aid, he died in consequence. It was however proved on the other side, by competent testimony, that the deceased, Pertab Rarrain, having excited a disturbance in the zillah, was apprehended, and that Mr. Hayes had ordered the Officers of the Court to give him twenty strokes of the rattan; that this was done in the usual way, and at the usual place, after which he walked to the jail, under charge of two Chuprassies. That the wounds, such as are commonly occasioned by this punishment, were dressed by the Native Doctor, who attended him twice a day, that on the third day they were completely healed, and that, in short, he died of the Cholera Morbus. The witnesses for the Defendant were unanimously of opinion that he died of that disease.

Sir Francis Macnaghten summed up the evidence in a most able and luminous manner, and finally declared that if there was any guilt in the case, he thought it belonged to those who had been the stirrers up of the prosecution. The Jury instantly returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

We have given this brief notice of the trial as it has excited great interest, for the immediate information of our readers, and shall lose no time in republishing the full and detailed report promised by the *Calcutta Journal.*

EARTHQUAKE.

On Wednesday night, the 3d instant, at about twenty minutes past ten o'clock, an Earthquake was felt in Calcutta. There was no violent shock, but the undulations, according to our observation, lasted upwards of two minutes, and agitated the oil in the wall lights considerably; the picture frames shook against the walls, and the motion of the earth occasioned a transient dizziness, similar to that produced by the motion of a ship. An Ayah was wakened out of her sleep, and starting up ran into another room in great alarm. The clamorous cawing of the crows also gave intimation of an occurrence of an extraordinary nature. Next morning we learnt that the Earthquake had been, in different degress of intensity, universively felt in town, and the following particulars have been published in the papers of the week.

Calcutta.—It seems to have been more violent in certain spots than in others, and to have affected different individual's sensations, in a different manner. To us, the motion seemed undulatory, like the agitation of an elastic board, caused by trampling or dancing. The oil in the wall shades moved like the swell of the sea after a storm. We recognised three very distinct shocks, and altogether the impression of insecurity produced on the mind was truly awful. A friend informs us that his clock stopped in consequence of the convulsion of the earth, at 37 minutes past 10 P. M.

The Earthquake of Wednesday was not ushered in by any unusual state of the atmosphere, such as is generally observed to precede that phenomenon;—the day was cool, and the afternoon and evening far from close or sultry; the sky showed nothing portentous, and indeed a more prepossessing toute ensemble exterior, nature had not displayed for many months.

About half past ten, or a little latter, to my no small surprize, this harmony of the world without, with the world was completely broken and interrupted by the shock, as it is termed, of an Earthquake. To my perceptions, however, it appeared merely a vibration of the earth, in a direction North and South. The floor of the room in which I was sitting, trembled gently, and the shades on the wall participated in this motion. There was no shock, no heaving, nor any undulation whatever; and in this respect, perhaps, it differed widely from the Earthquake of 1819, which proved so destructive in Western India. The tremor may have continued altogether about a minute, or a minute and a half, and it went off without a rumbling noise, or indeed any circumstance to mark that such an event had taken place, if we except the loud cawing of the crows, and the equally noisy vociferations of the natives assembled around.

Jessore, April 4.—A smart shock of an Earthquake was experienced here at a quarter past 10 o'clock, last night. I was walking in an upper veranda, when an extraordiary noise, as if my Bearers were boisterously moving the furniture in the rooms, or some remote part of the roof of the house were falling in, induced me to look in at the door of the drawing room, when the momentary pause made me sensible of a very violent agitation of the wall, against which I had placed my hand, and of the terrace on which I stood, and my eye was caught by the rapid vibrations of all the wall shades in the room, the concussion was so violent, that I thought the fall of the house inevitable, and hurried towards the stair-case to escape, while I was struck with the apathy of my poor bearers, who were at the same time rushing in to save the candles on the table from upsetting. I had not, however, gained the stair-case, when the shock abated, but was repeated in a few seconds as violently as before, and then in diminishing vibrations, for about seven or eight seconds more, gradually died away. It must have lasted altogether about ten or fifteen seconds. The concussion was so considerable, that I thought it impossible the walls of the house could have escaped injury, especially where a new wing had lately been added, but on examination by candle light, nothing appeared, unless a trifling enlargement of a former crack. The motion very much resembled, and was as quick and violent as that of a large pinnace, on first making sail from still water into a rough current. The noise accompanying it was very considerable, but my servants inform me that they heard none in their matted houses, except the creaking from the agitation of the roofs, so that probably it was occasioned solely by the violent concussion of the venetians and furniture all over the house, without any subterraneous or atmospherie convulsion. The yell or howl of multitudes which almost simultaneously burst forth from the neighbouring villages, spoke impressively the nature of the awful phænomenon, and forcibly struck the mind as the helpless appeal of the feeble race of man to the mighty power, whom all nature obeys, when they feel themselves as atoms in his hands in the hour of his wrath, and can do nothing for themselves but to raise the shrill scream of distress. While still meditating on the occurrence, a second shock of two successive tremulations, was sensibly and distinctly perceived at half past ten. The sky during the whole time was limpid and serene, streaked only with a few thin white clouds towards the North, and illuminated with the brightest moonlight, with a gentle bresze blowing cool and refreshing from the south.

Berhampore, April 4.—About half past 10 o'clock last night, we were much alarmed by a severe shock of an Earthquake, which lasted within a few seconds of two minutes, undulations very quick and sharp shaking violently beds, couches, &c. making a loud clattering noise with venetians and pannelled doors, preceded and accompanied by a loud rumbling noise like that of a large cannon ball, rolling slowly on a terraced roof; at short intervals two more very slight shocks were felt, the direction appeared to be from N. N. W. to S. S. E. Dogs, Poultry, and Jackdaws seemed to be alarmed also, from the noise they made. The night was calm, cool, and cloudless.

Comillah. At a quarter past ten o'clock last night at a period when the moon was particularly bright, the sky remarkably serene and clear, a noise was heard to the Westward at first for about ten seconds resembling low but distant thunder, and afterwards for fifteen seconds similar to that made by a heavy carriage driving rather quickly through an avenue. A slight tremor was then felt which intantly encreased to a most violsnt degree, the walls of the house seemed to bend considerably, the oil was thrown out of the glasses into the shades, the doors shook forcibly, the hanging lamps resembled so many pendulums, the clock was stopped and six buckets which had been placed in the verandah and filled with water only a few hours before were emptied to the extent of four inches and a half by the violence of the Earthquake.

The undulation passed from East to West, and was so very violent that, although it lasted one minute & forty seconds, no person had sufficient strength to leave the house; the servants instinctively squatted down or caught hold of whatever articles of furniture were near to support themselves; such of them as had been in a boat in rough weather compared the sensations they felt during the continuance of the Earthquake to have been similar to what they experienced on board, and almost every individual complained of head-ache or slight sickness.

The medium of two Thermomenters at 9 P. M. gave 76.

I am happy to add, that no accident of any kind occurerd.

Similar accounts have been received from stations in every direction.

Govt. Gazt. April, 11th.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.

NOVEMBER 6TH, 1821.

Mr. Coke, of Holkham, loses 20,000l. this year by the fall of rents.—*Morning paper.*

COUNTESS OF LAUDERDALE.—We copy the following explanation from the Morning Chronicle, from which we took the substance of the paragraph relative to this lady, with astonishment at the existence of so much heartless depravity in the man who could fabricate such a story:—"We have been desired to contradict the account of the death of Lady Lauderdale, which we published in our paper of Saturday, on the authority of a correspondent. The person who communicated this account has since sent us a letter, in which he acknowledges that he writes under an assumed character, and that his intelligence was false. As nothing can be more wicked than attempts of this nature to sport wantonly with the feelings of families, in the hopes that some one may be enabled, from a knowledge of the hand, to furnish us with the means of discovering the writer of the letters in question, we have left them with our clerk for general inspection. We have to express our deepest regret that we have thus been made unsuspectingly the means of throwing a number of individuals into the greatest distress." We may add, that after comparing hands, we are convinced that the writer is the same person who some time ago sent a letter to our office with the forged signature of Lord Lauderdale. We did not insert the letter, as, from internal evidence, we were convinced it did not proceed from his Lordship.

NOVEMBER 8TH.

A defaulter to the amount of 30,000l. is missing from the Victualling Pay office. If the accounts were frequently audited, such frauds on the public could not take place.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain M. Hamilton was sworn into the command of the ship Dunira, consigned to Bombay and China.

NOVEMBER 9TH.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Yesterday morning between six and seven o'clock, Mr. Walters, the King's messenger, arrived in town with despatches from the King.

The Marquis of Londonderry arrived in town yesterday, and transacted business at the Foreign-office, also with Viscount Sidmouth, at the Home-office.

RETURN HIS MAJESTY THE KING TO HIS BRITISH CAPITAL.

Arrangements were made for His Majesty's proceeding from Calais up the river Thames, and to land at Greenwich, provided the wind had been favourable, and of course not favourable for His Majesty's sailing in his Royal yacht. A little before eight o'clock yesterday morning, two of his Majesty's travelling carriages and four horses with three outriders, left the Royal Stables attached to the King's Palace in Pall-mall, for Greenwich. About three o'clock in the afternoon an escort of Light Horse went to Greenwich. Captain Richbell, at the head of the Thames police with 40 officers, dropped down the river to Greenwich in their yacht or Thames police vessel. Sir Richard Birnie, chief magistrate of police, with a party of Bow street officers, was in attendance at Greenwich in the afternoon. Sir R. Birnie also stationed a party of officers on the Kent road, between Greenwich and London, likewise another party in St. George's-fields. A great concourse on people was collected in Greenwich in consequence of the arrangements for the arrival of the King there, waiting in eager expectation of the honour of first seeing their beloved King on his return to England; and at one time it was actually said that the steam-vessel having the King on board, was in view. This eager expectation continued till it was known that one of the sets of the King's horses had left Greenwich by direction of one of the King's footmen, to meet his Majesty in the Kent road, he having landed at another place. The horses proceeded towards Dartford, and met the King's carriage six miles this side of Dartford, where they changed with the post horses.

Two of the gentlemen of his Majesty's suite arrived in town about 4 o'clock yesterday, and announced at the King's palace, in Pall-mall, that his Majesty's arrival might shortly be expected, and for dinner to be ready not later than seven o'clock.

His Majesty and suite arrived in Calais a little before 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and proceeded to Killiack's hotel, where his Majesty was received by his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, our Ambassador at the Court of France, who introduced to the King several French noblemen, who had the honour of dining with his Majesty. The King gave an audience to the Duke d'Angouleme.

His Majesty's Royal yacht being in readiness to receive him, the King determined on sleeping on board, and about 10 o'clock entered the Royal yacht; she set sail with all possible speed soon after. Between two and three o'clock she cast anchor in the Downs, and at eight o'clock yesterday morning they raised the anchor, and sailed, and about half past nine o'clock, being off Ramsgate harbour and the wind favourable, his Majesty went on shore there, where his Majesty was received with every demonstration of respect and rejoicing which the short notice of the honour of his presence would admit of. His Majesty left Ramsgate as soon as his foreign travelling carriage could be got ready for his departure, and proceeded on his way to London. Though every town that he passed he was received by all ranks with acclamations and marked attachment, particularly in Canterbury.

An outrider arrived at the King's palace in Pall-mall about five minutes before six o'clock yesterday evening, announcing the King's near approach, & that his arrival would not be longer than a quarter of an hour. At five minutes past six his Majesty entered the palace yard, accompanied by the Marquis of Conyngham and the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. We have great satisfaction saying that his Majesty bore his journey without fatigue, and was in the full enjoyment of excellent health, was extremely cheerful, and conversed most affably with the gentlemen in waiting to receive him.

The detachmeut of the Royal Horse Guards, on duty at the Horse Guards, were drawn out dismounted to receive the King, their trumpeter sounding a salute.

About a quarter of an hour after his Majesty's arrival, the cannon in St. James's park discharged a double royal salute, which attracted great numbers of persons to enter the park by all the gates, runing, expecting the gratification of seeing the King, in which, however, they were disappointed.

DISCOVERY SHIPS.—Letters have been received from the Discovery Ships, dated the 16th of July: they were then at Resolution Island, in Hudson's Bay. They had met with some heavy icebergs, and considerable obstructions from the ice, which was then melting fast, but were past these inconveniences and pursuing their voyage of discovery up the inlet at the north of the Bay. The officers and men were all in highest health and spirits; well and most amply found in every kind of provisions and comforts, and delighted with the security and excellence of their ships; which though so deeply laden, had proved themselves most lively and obedient seaboats.

NOVEMBER 15TH.

Letters from Patras, dated the 9th of October, have been received. The Turkish fleet, consisting of 60 vessels, was then before that town, but no confirmation is given of the account lately in circulation, that the plague was on board these ships, or that the crews were in want of provisions. It appears that the Greek ships destroyed at Galaxidi, in the Gulf of Lepanto, consisted of very few, if any, armed ships; and of the remainder, the crews had previously been transferred to the Greek fleet, so that that event is not to be considered so disastrous to the Greek cause as it would appear from the unexplained statement lately given. When the Turks had effected the destruction of the Greek vessels at Galaxidi, they landed and attacked the town, where they put to death all the inhabitants that fell into their power. The Turkish fleet was preparing to sail from Patras in order to attack the Greek fleet off Hydra. Patras is represented at the above date as being in no danger of an attack from the Greeks. There were, in fact, no troops of that nation in or near the place; and the Turks were so far in possession of the country surrounding it, that they had succeeded in getting in a large portion of the crop of currants, on which the trade of Patras principally depends. Concerning the operations by land in the Morea, these letters are entirely silent. No mention is even made of the taking of Tripolliza by the Greeks,—an event which has been frequently and confidently stated in the French papers; and as the letters from Patras are from a very respectable source, they render it more than probable that it has not taken place.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India house, when Captain Chrystie was sworn into the command of the ship Thos. Coutts, consigned to Madras and China.

The Navy Pay-office cashier, announced a few days ago as having decamped with 40,000l., has been traced to a ship bound for America, three days after she had sailed, and a fast sailing cutter was immediately despatched in chase of the vessel.—*Evening paper.*

Sailed on Thursday last, from Portsmouth, the ship Windsor Castle, Captain Lee, for Madras and Bengal, with the following passengers, viz. Captain and Mrs. Osborn, Captain and Mrs. James, Captain and Mrs. Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Crisp, Mr. and Mrs. Collie, Miss Wallace, Miss Carr, Colonel Sullivan, Captain Hodgson, Captain Coombe, Messrs. Hill, Matthie, Tritton, Arabin, Brown, Harper, Walker, Grant, and Trimmer, writers and cadets; Mr. Stoddart, free mariner.

PREROGATIVE-COURT, WEDNESDAY. NOVEMBER 14TH.

FORBES AGAINST GORDON.

In this case the Court was prayed to admit an allegation, propounding, together with the will of the late J. Forbes, Esq., of Fitzroy-square, London, two testamentary papers marked A and B; the former being described as a codicil to the said will, and the latter undated. It appears that Mr. Forbes died in the night of the 20th June, 1821, leaving behind him personal and freehold property to the amount, it is supposed, of 500,000l. and upwards. The will, dated May 2, 1820, duly executed in the presence of three witnesses, disposed of a property in value about 220,000l. specifically. The value of the residue was not known even to the testator. Paper A was dated 1st of March, 1821. Paper B, without a date, was handed over by the deceased to his solicitor, Mr. Hutchinson, as containing instructions for a new will or a codicil (that being a matter of dispute) which it was his intention to make, and by which he meant to alter and to add to some former bequests. This interview between the deceased and Mr. Hutchinson took place on the 12th of June, 1821, eight days before testator's death; but important business calling his solicitor to the Continent, the codicil in question could not be immediately prepared. In the interval of this gentleman's absence, Mr. Forbes died, and the executors felt it necessary to try the question of the validity of one or both of the two codiciliary papers, inasmuch as they went to make a very important alteration in the disposition of the residue. (The facts not having been fully opened, we shall defer a more enlarged report of them to the periods at which the cause comes on for argument.)

Dr. Lushington and Dr. Masham opposed, and Dr. Swabey and Dr Phillimore contended for the admission of the allegation.

Sir John Nicholl, without giving any decided opinion as to the merits of the testamentary papers A and B, but deferring that to a future stage of the case, thought there was that matter pleaded in the allegation which made it proper to be admitted.—Admitted accordingly.

NOVEMBER 16TH.

Professor Lee is preparing, in Persian and English, the whole controversy of Mr. Martyn with the learned of Persia, as a manual for missionaries to establish the truth of the Scriptures against Mahometanism.

NOVEMBER 19TH.

Admiral Sir James Saumarez is appointed Vic-Admiral of England, in the room of the late Sir W. Young; and the Earl of Northesk, the third in command in the action off Trafalgar, and the only survivor of the Admirals, is appointed Rear-Admiral of England, in the room of Sir J. Saumarez.

NOVEMBER 20 1821.

REAR ADMIRAL BURNEY.

On Saturday last died suddenly, of apoplexy, at his house in James-street, Buckingham-gate, Rear-Admiral Burney, F. R. S., in his 72d. year, eldest son of the learned and elegant historian of music, and brother to two very distinguished persons of the present age, Madame d' Arblay, the justly cleebrated novelist, and the late Dr. Charles Burney, a member of that triumvirate of profound scholars which has adorned our own immediate times.

Admiral Burney entered into the Royal navy at a very early period of his life, and first as midshipmen, afterwards as lieutenant, accompanied Captain Cook in the two last of those enterprising, perilous, and important voyages which have reflected so much honour on the late reign, and proved so beneficial to the general interests of mankind. He was one of the most scientific and best geographers that this country has produced, of which his laborious, accurate, and voluminous History of Voyages of Discovery, his account of the Eastern Navigations of the Russians, and other works, bear the amplest testimony. As an officer, he was particularly remarkable for his great and enlightened humanity to those under his command; at a period, too, when severity in discipline was generally considered a proof of zeal, of spirit, and of ability, and when the wiser and more generous opinions and practice of the present day would have been treated as heterodox and pernicious. This humanity was characteristic of him and united to the most inflexible integrity and love of truth, attended h m through all the offices of life. He will be long remembered by an extensive circle of friends, who loved him for his disinterestedness and honesty—for the simplicity and kindness of his manners, and the cheerfulness of his disposition—f r his good-nature and genuine humour in conversation, and for his true, though antiquated, hospitality. The following passage in a letter written by Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, upon Captain Burney's promotion and appointment to the Bristol 50-gun ship, in 1781, shows how great an interest the naval officer had excited in the breast of the learned moralist:—"I am willing, however, to hear that there is happiness in the world, and delight to think on the pleasure diffused among the Burneys. I question if any ship upon the ocean goes out attended with more good wishes than that which carries the fate of Burney.

NOVEMBER 22, 1821.

Brighton, Nov. 21.—We are all joy and gaiety!—His Majesty came in yesterday evening, about six o' clock, in his travelling carriage. His Majesty was received by a large assemblage of people, who had been waiting to welcome him, with loud huzzas. A guard of honour, composed of the 10th Royal Hussars and the 2d regiment of Foot, formed into line on each side of the road from the palace gates to Glocester-place, had been in attendance from four o' clock, and received his Majesty under arms, the bands playing God save the King. The bells rung a merry peal, and the tone of animation which has been already imparted to the town can be scarcely conceived. The mess-house of the officers of the 2d was illuminated the whole evening.—Brighton Chronicle.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destination, viz.:—Captain K. Smith, William Fairlie, and Capt. A. Chrystie, Thomas Coutts, for Madras and China; Capt. P. Cameron, Earl of Balcarras, and Capt. W. Hunter, Sir David Scott, for Bengal and China. Capt. T. Saunders was sworn into the command of the ship Orwell, consigned to S. Helena, Bombay, and China.

NOVEMBER 27, 1821.

The sentence against RICHARD---we wish we were not obliged to say the Reverend RICHARD BLACOW will be found in this day's journal. When it is considered that the present is the second offence of this person, and that it was sedulously endeavoured in Parliament to make the publication of a second libel a transportable offence, we trust, first, that a sentence of six months' imprisonment, in such a case, will be universally acknowledged to be one of extreme lenity; and therefore more in unison with the magnanimous and forgiving temper of the illustrious person so grossly defamed; and, secondly, we venture to hope that this lenity will have its proper effect upon the heart of the guilty man, in producing a deep and lasting contrition for his offence. It affords us pleasure to observe, that the Judges of the realm, who must know human nature so profoundly, and are also well aware that reformation, not destruction, is the object sought for in human punishments, seem to perceive that this man is of a disposition more likely to be worked upon by gentleness than severity: we trust he will not disappoint them. We are sure that the Royal sufferer herself, could she now be recalled, perhaps from the society of her beloved child, to this scene of woe, would rejoice in the display of the attribute of mercy, in a case where, though she was but too cruelly assailed, the general lamentations which snbsequently attended her funeral obsequies proved that she was not injured in the estimation of the British people. We should not have said even thus much respecting Mr. BLACOW, if his sentence were reversible, and if it were possible that a more severe one could be substituted. Prudence, we presume, will dictate to the Bishop of his diocese, to take some assurance from the Reverend Gentleman, before he officiates again, that he will confine himself to his duty in the pulpit.

The state of Ireland is not now lamentable only or deplorable; it is actually hideous. Besides various murders, of robberies, and nightly alarms, it will be seen, that in the county of Tipperary eighteen persons, including women and children, have been shot or burnt to death in one house. Shea, the father or master of the family, was the first to burst through the flames in which his dwelling was involved by night; but meeting with monsters not less savage than the raging element which he hoped to escape, he was then instantly shot, and his body thrown back into the flames. Humanity sickens at the recital of such horrors. The editor of the *Dublin Morning Post*, in reasoning on the present convulsed state of Ireland, finds the cause of all the miseries of that country in a bad and insufficient government; he need not pursue his search much farther. The Irish are by nature of the human race, and therefore might be brought from barbarism to a state of civilization by the same means as savages have been tamed and polished in other regions and times. The insurrection act is now again to be put in force, or at least is called for in the disturbed districts, softer measures being found inefficacious.

His Majesty, we are assured, intends remaining here until Easter.---*Brighton Herald.*

We learn from good authority, that a communication has recently been made from Mr. Canning to his friends in Liverpool, with the view of intimating to them the probability of an early election. The conclusion of course is, that the Right Hon. Gentleman is about to return to office.---*Manchester Guardian.*

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on 08 April, 2017

A letter from Newcastle, dated 23d inst., says---"The bank of Sir F. Blacke, Reid, and Co., of this place, suspended payment yesterday, which has cast a heavy cloud over the operations of the great cattle fair held here, and now causes great distress."

We have received Gibraltar papers to the 6th instant. They relate some occurrences which have taken place at Cadiz, which convey but an unfavourable impression of the state of the public mind in Spain. It appears that when intelligence arrived at Cadiz of the appointment of General Venegas to the offices of Commandant-General of the province and Governor of the city, a number of individuals, disapproving of the King's choice on account of the General's want of attachment to the new order of things, assembled in a tumultuous manner in the square of the Constitution. After burning the number of the *Universal* Madrid paper, in which the late parading of General Reigo's portrait in Cadiz was indirectly censured, they proceeded to the house of the Provisional Governor, and expressed their wish, through one of their number, that he might continue in the situation. The Governor informed them, that he had called the authorities together in order that they might resolve upon the most expedient course to be pursued under the existing circumstances; and, after he had assured them of his regard for the inhabitants of Cadiz, they quietly dispersed. The authorities continued sitting until 3 o'clock the following morning, when an address was sent to the King by express in their names, severely reproving the late conduct of the Ministers, calling upon his Majesty to dismiss them, to revoke the appointment of General Venegas, to confirm the acting Governor, or to choose some other friend of the constitutional system; and lastly, peremptorily declaring that they will never admit any one to whom the latter denomination does not apply. From the Isla de Leon a representation has also been transmitted to Madrid. The accounts of the state of the fever in Malaga received at Gibraltar were favourable. The suspicious cases were very few, and all apprehensions that the disorder would extend further were at an end.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, NOVEMBER 26.

In Banco.

THE KING V. RICHARD BLACOW, CLERK.

This was an information filed by the Attorney-General against the defendant, a Lancashire clergyman, for a libel on the late Queen.

The trial came on before Mr. Justice Holroyd at the last assizes for the county of Lancaster, when the libel (which was first preached by the defendant in the church of St. Mark, Liverpool, and afterwards printed under the title of "Substance of a Sermon preached by the Revd. Richard Blacow, &c.") was read in court.

The Jury found a verdict of guilty.

Mr. DENMAN now moved for judgment.

The defendant appeared upon the floor of the court.

Mr. Justice HOLROYD read his note of the trial.

The Defendant declined putting in affidavits.

Mr. DENMAN said that none would be produced by the procecution.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE asked whether the defendant would say any thing mitigation.

The Defendant had nothing to address to their Lordships.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE then called upon the counsel for the prosecution.

Mr. DENMAN declined saying a single word.

Mr. BROUGHAM apprehended that upon such a subject very few words from him would be sufficient. The Court had heard the libel read, but they had not heard the defence made by Mr. Blacow at his trial; and certainly, in this country, there never had been exhibited a scene more disgraceful to the character of a clergyman.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.---The scene, Mr. Brougham, is not repeated here.

Mr. BROUGHAM.---It is for that very reason. my lord that I wish to inform your Lordship of it. The learned judge who witnessed the scene cannot, I am sure, have forgotten it; and his memory will justify the terms which I am applying to it, Your Lordships will observe, that the infamous slanders which from the ground of the present proceeding were delivered by the defendant from a pulpit of the Church of England; and that they were uttered by him in his vocation as a minister of the Gospel. Your Lordships will further be pleased to consider that this is not the first time that the defendant has been convicted of libel.

Mr. Justice BEST.---You have no affidavit of that fact, Mr. Brougham.

Mr. BROUGHAM confessed that he had not. He apprehended, however, that the former sentence was upon the files of the Court; and, that the Richard Blacow then convicted was the Richard Blacow now before the Court, he had an affidavit.

Mr. Justice BEST.---That affidavit should have been read before the observation was made; because the defendant would then have had an opportunity of observing upon it.

Mr. BROUGHAM had no objection still to give the defendant that opportunity.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that, in point of regularity, Mr. Brougham should have read his affidavit before he commenced his address to the Court. Was it worth while now to press it?

Mr. Brougham would not press it. The Court (the learned gentleman continued) knew the nature of the libel, the character of the person who had published it, the occasion upon which it had been pronounced, and the class of persons before whom it had been uttered. The defendant was one of a number of persons like him, who had entered into a conspiracy for the propagation of slander; and he differed only from many of those persons as having, with an equal degree of malignity, a somewhat smaller share of prudence. The defendant did not deny the publication of the libel: he had, through the whole transaction, courted the notoriety that belonged to it; and he now proudly courted the fate which awaited him. Mr. Brougham concluded by leaving the defendant in the hands of the Court. Their Lordships knew the parties concerned, and they knew the nature of the slander promulgated; and further observation from him (Mr, Brougham) became wholly unnecessary.

Their Lordships conferred for a short time, after which.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in the following terms, pronounced the sentence of the court:---Richard Blacow, it is my misfortune that I have to pass upon you, a clergyman of the Church of England, the sentence of this court for a libel printed and published as the substance of a sermon preached by you in one of the chapels of this kingdom. I believed it to be very rare that so sacred a place is perverted to any such purpose; and persons who do attend at church ought not to mix up with their feelings of devotion observations upon the living characters of the day. We have all of us sufficient faults of our own; and we have no need to go farther than to correct ourselves. The subject upon which your libel proceeded was a topic upon which, unfortunately, there was not unanimity at the time; and it was a subject calculated to provoke different feelings in the minds of different persons. The place in which the libel was uttered adds greatly to the offensiveness of its character. You have exercised a very wise discretion in the line of conduct which you have adopted to-day: and that line of conduct induces the Court to think that you are not now satisfied with the course which you formerly pursued. The Court, taking into its consideration all the circumstances of your case, does order and adjudge, that you, Richard Blacow, do you pay to the King a fine of 100l.; that you be imprisoned six months, in the custody of the Marshal of the Marchalsea; and that you do further find security for your good behavior for five years, yourself in 500l., and two sufficient sureties in 100l. each.

The Court was crowded at a very early hour, and we observed two artists present, taking sketches of the defendant.

STATE OF IRELAND.

[From the Irish papers last received.]

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.---A strong division of the 37th marched from this city on Monday morning for Tralee, and the advance of the military from every other direction to the disturbed districts is equally general and rapid, so that we hope soon to hear no more of these nocturnal disturbances, and cowardly and unprincipled attacks upon the houses of individuals.---*Cork Chronicle.*

Monday, two companies of the 22d regiment, under the command of Major Denny, marched in here from Wexford and Duncannon Fort, on their route to join the head-quarters at Mallow.---*Waterford Chronicle.*

The 22d regiment for Mallow, and the rifle brigade for Fermoy, are marching through Clonmel since Sunday, on their route to quarters, as above-mentioned.

The Hon. Colonel Fitz-Gibbon, commanding the County Limerick Royal Regiment, has offered to Government the services of his Staff; the Earl Mount-Charles has also offered the Staff of the Clare Militia; both of which, we understand, have been accepted. It is said that the Adjutants of Militia Staffs will be invested with the Commission of the Peace. It is confidentially asserted, that Major Stewart, who has been lately superseded in the command of the County of Limerick Police, will be appointed to the next magisterial situation which may offer under the Peace Preservation Act.

[From the *Dublin Morning Post Nov.* 23.[

A crime of horrible and fiend-like enormity has been perpetrated in the county of Tipperary. Eighteen persons, including some women and children, have been burned to death by a horde of savages,---to call them men would be to libel human nature. We cannot account for these dreadful excesses, which are now becoming so fatally frequent and familiar, unless we trace them to that state of demoralization and semi-barbarism which necessarily result from the misgovernment under which this country has suffered for ages. It is not in the nature of civilized man to wreak his vengeance on those whom he may look upon as his enemies, with such relentless and frightful malignity; and if a large portion of the peasantry of Ireland be not civilized---if they still approximate to a state of nature---if they be still demi-savages, what a reproach must such an appalling fact cast upon England! The people in every country and in every age, are just what they are made by their rulers. There is no phycical law of nature more certain than this unetrring principle, which governs the moral world of man.

We copy the account of this terrible transaction from three different provincial papers. We have seen letters, but the only particulars they communicate relate to the state of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers; but we shall not shock the feelings of our readers with any more particular detail than is to be met with in the following statements:---

[From the *Clonmel Herald.*]

CLONMEL, Nov. 21.---We can scarrely recollect an incident of such horrible atrocity since the burning of Scullabogue, in the last Irish rebellion, as that which occurred on Monday night, at or near "The Seven Acres," a farm so called, between Thormy-bridge and Cloneen, at the foot of Slievenaman, in this county. The place was the residence of a better kind of farmer named Shea, who had recently put out some under-tenants, at will as they are called, who held without lease, by civil bill process, and had possessed himself of their lands. For this, he was served with a notice, that, unless he restored the old occupants, he should suffer for it; and being determined to preserve his property, and to resist the attack with which he was menaced, he provided himself with fire-arms, in sufficient number for good defence, and got into his house two or three neighbours of resolute character for his help. These precautions, it seems, were fatally rendered useless; for at a late hour on Monday night, he and his numerous family, consisting in all of about eighteen, men, women, and children, found the dwelling houss in flames around them. Shea, the owner, appears have been the first to burst out on his assailants, but was instantly shot and thrown back into the flames; another making a similar attempt shared the same fate; and before the murderers departed, every soul, in the house was burned to death! This is the pith and marrow, so far as we can learn it from an eye-witness of the re lms, who has taken out Mr. Thomson, the Coroner, to hold an inquest on the bodies. The conflagration, which continued until a late hour yesterday morning, was seen in various directions, at a long distance: and one gentleman, asking a countryman whom he met on the road 2 or 3 miles from the place, what could occasion such a fire, was answered with perfect *sang froid*, "Nothing, I suppose, but satisfaction they are taking for the poor people that were turned out of their houses t' other day." We acknowledge, without shame, that in the moment of this diabolical excess of savage ferocity being reported to us, we do not see what help language can afford, not to aggravate, but to paint the horror of such a sanguinary glut upon a number so large, and of whom so many even in the eyes of these savages, must have been entirely free of any possible participation in Shea's assertion of his property---five or six are represented to us as children of the tenderest years! three, or, as some say, four, were friends joining him for his protection---all the rest were servants---and all mingled in one indiscriminate slaughter, of the most hellish character, because the owner of the land thought himself entitled to use the property that he paid for, and refused submission to the legislation of midnight assassins.

[From the *Clonmel Advertiser.*]

CLONMEL, Wednesday, Nov. 21.---It is with feelings of the deepest horror we have to state, that on Monday night, or early yesterday morning, the house of Mr. Edmond Shea, an opulent farmer, at Gurtnapish, near Cloneen, between Fethard and Mullinahone, barony of Middlethird, in this county, and at the north-west foot of Slievenaman mountain, was destroyed by fire, with Edmond Shea, his wife (who was supposed to have lain in that unhappy night of an infant), five children, a fine young woman who had been on a visit at the house, five labouring men, and three servant maids!

We speak of the above as a matter of fact, communicated to us by an eye-witness, who saw the bodies yesterday at noon---he represented them as having scarcely the resemblance of the human form, but seemed rather like lumps of bog-wood, as they lay near the door almost in a cluster, intermixed with the ashes of the burned that h.

It had been mentioned in town throughout the whole of yesterday, that nineteen persons suffered, viz. that Edmond Shea was shot by banditti, in attempting to escape from the house, and eighteen others perished in the flames; but as it appears there is yet no evidence of this, it is mere matter of uncertainty, and we trust somewhat exaggerated.

Though we are desirous of confining ourselves as much as possible to matter of fact, in lependent of loose and idle conjecture, or hearsay, it is just we should mention that scarcely a doubt exists that the conflagration was felonious, and the consequence of a serious attack by murderous banditti; and we have the information from persons who were passing near the scene, that about two yesterday morning they heard several shots, and soon afterwards saw an extensive fire in the direction of Cloneen, as they were on their way to Clonmel.

It appears there was a jealousy against the Sheas regarding some ground they lately came into possession of, and it is supposed this was the cause of the catastrophe; but of this we know nothing. Of some these facts, we support, we shall be better informed, when the result of the coroner's inquest is known. We understand the iuquest will not be held till this day.

Kilkenny Nov. 21.—Wednesday night last a party of men attacked the house of a person named Murphy, near Gullahill, in the Queen's county, within four miles of Johnstown, in this county. The party having succeeded in breaking in, dragged out Murphy, and beat him so cruelly with spades that in a short they deprived him of life, after which they nearly served his head from his body with a bill-book. The reason assigned for this atrocious outrage is, that Murphy prosecuted two persons who had stolen sheep from him, and who were convicted of this offence at the last assizes.

Although this atrocious act was committed on the verge of the county of Kilkenny, we feel great pleasure in being able to say, the evil disposition now distracting so large a portion of the kingdom has not appeared within its borders, and we trust that the public spirit of the magistrates, and the good feeling of the inhabitants, will always preserve it from such calamity.—*Leinster Journal*

COUNTY OF CORK.

CORK, Nov. 21.—MURDER NEAR KANTURK—We have, with much regret, to place on record another most sanguinary act of those misguided and deluded wretches who continue to disturb the peace of the county. By accounts which reached town yesterday, it appears that a numerous party proceeded on Monday night to the house of Jeremiah Scully, who resided near Kanturk: having dragged him to a short distance from his house, they shot their unfortunate victim, and then having prepared a large fire, they threw the body into the flaming pile. This morning James O Brien, Esq., one of the Coroners, proceeded from hence to Kanturk, for the purpose of holding an inquest We shall probably in our next be able to give the particulars of the inquiry. The crime alleged against Scully was his being suspected of having given information to some of the neighbouring magistrates.—*Cork Mercantile Chronicle.*

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, Nov. 21t—At the early hour of 3 o'clock on Sunday evening last, the house of Robert Carte, Esq., at Birdhill, county Tipperary, was entered by a gang of ruffians, and his fire arms taken. This is the first attempt of the kind in that neighbourhood, and we are sorry to say the seeds of insubordination are fast sowing in that hitherto peaceable district.

On Saturday night, a man of the name of Wilson, residing on the lands of Carbane, county Clare, on his way home from his city, was stopped near Gratloe, by some men, who beat out his brains with stones and other weapons. An inquest was held next say by R. G. Greene, Esq., Coroner, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned.

The Rev. John Croker and his lady, returning in their carriage to his house at Croon Glebe, a few nights ago, were fired at by some villains from behind a hedge, near Croon, happily without effect.

On Monday several farm-houses in the neighbourhood of Kilfinane, in this county, were attached; and where arms were not to be had, the banditti insisted on getting money to purchase firelocks and ammunition.

On Friday night last a party of armed men attacked the potter's lodge at Whitehall, near this city, at the entrance to the dwellinghouse of Captain Keans, Paymaster of the county of Limerick Staff. It was occupied by one of the men belonging to that corps; and supposing that he had his musket in the house, they searched it minutely, but fortunately without success. The same party also entered the lodge at Mr. Lowe's of Quinpoole, with the like result.

A second visit was made to Major Tomkins's house, near Patrick's well, a few nights since, in search of fire-arms, and the party succeeded in getting one gun.

We are credibly informed, that those nightly marauders, in order to protect their persons from the effect of light shot or slugs, actually envelope themselves in hay ropes from the feet to the neck, which, we are told, will repel that description of ammunition.

On Sunday last, about 2 o'clock at noon, as John Hewson, Esq. of Castle-Bewson, near Askeaton, was walking in his lawn, a short distance from the dwelling, he was surrounded by a number of armed men, who had lain concealed in the shrubbery, and who ordered him to walk towards his house, and diliver up what arms and ammunition it contained. Mr. Hewson not expecting so extraordinary a meeting, and being unarmed, was compelled to yield to their requisition. On the party approaching the house, the inmates were preparing to resist them, when the fellows presented their hostage to view, and stated, that if any opposstion should be made, and if the arms, &c. were not instantly handed out Mr. Hewson should meet the fate of Mr. Going. There was no remedy, the arms were given) with which they walked off.

The house of Edward Griffin, Esq., of Ballynort, within a short distance of Mr. Hewsons's was also visited by the same party, in a short time after, and one gun taken.

Dublin, Nov. 23.—We are sorry to learn, that within 10 miles of the metropolis many houses and haggards have been burned down within the last week, in the town and vicinity of Garriston; and that in the noon-day three horses were shot by a man in woman's clothes, wearing a veil; the alleged offence, the daring to take leases from the lord of land formerly commons but enclosed by Act of Parliament.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The present number of ships of the British navy employed in commission (exclusive of those fitting out to relieve others, and revenue cruisers) is 124, viz., 12 sail of the line (nine as guard ships), 83 frigates, 53 sloops and brigs, 9 discovery and surveying ships, and 17 gun-brigs, schooners and cutters:—

AT PORTSMOUTH.—Queen Charlotte, 108; Albion, 74; Ramilies, 74; Active, 46; Brazen, 28; Hind, 20; Rosario, 10; Chamelion, 10; Grecian, 10.

AT PLYMOUTH.—Impregnable, 104; Windsor Castle, 74; Spencer, 74; Plaeton, 38; Alban, 14; Helicon, 10; Pigmy, 10; Dwarf cutter.

AT CHATHAM AND SHEERNESS.—Genoa, 78; Northamberland, 78; Bulwark. 76; Severn, 50; Wye, 26; Brisk, 10; Pioneer, 10; Surly, 8; Swan, 8;

AT CORK.—Semiramis, 42; Cyrus, 20; Arab 18; Garnett, 18; Pandora, 18; Sappho, 18; Harlequin, 16; Wolf, 16; Pike, 14; Plumper, 12.

AT LEITH.—Dover, 28; Nimrod, 18; Martial, 12; Swinger, 12; Cherokee, 10.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Rochefort, 80: Revolutionaire, 46; Seringapatam, 46; Havannah, 38; Larne, 20; Martin, 20; Medina, 20; Dispatch, 18; Racehorse, 18; Rose. 18; Redpole, 10; Chanticleer, 10.

IN THE EAST INDIES.—Leander, 60; Glasgow, 50; Liverpool, 50; Topaze, 46; Hyperion, 42; Dauntless, 24; Satellite, 18; Sophie, 18; Curlew, 18.

IN THE WEST INDIES.—Sybille, 44; Pyramus, 42; Tribune, 42; Tamar, 28; Tyne, 26; Esk, 20; Falmouth 20; Nautilus, 18: Ontario, 18: Parthian, 18; Raleigh, 18; Saurinam, 18; Bustard, 10.

AT THE BRAZILS.—Superb, 78; Aurora, 46; Doris, 42; Owen, Glendower, 42; Creole, 42; Blossom, 26; Conway, 26; Beaver, 10; Alacrity, 10; Slaney, 10.

AT THE CAPE.—Vigo, 74; Menai, 20; Heron, 10; Cygnet, 10; Shearwater, 10.

ON THE COAST OF AERICA.—Iphigenia, 42; Pheasant, 22; Myrmidon, 20; Margiana, 18; Thistle, 12; Snappert 12.

AT HALIFAX.—Newcastle, 60; Forte, 44; Niemen 28 Athol, 28; Bellette, 20; Cyrene, 20; Dotterel, 18; Jasseur, 18; Argus, 18.

AT NEWFOUNLAND.—Sir Francis Drake, 24; Valorous, 26; Egeria, 14; Grasshopper, 18; Pelter, 12; Drake, 10; Clinker, 10.

Discovery and Surveying.—Fury, Hecla, Leven, Shamrock, Bathurst, Investigator, Snap Adventure, Kangaroo.

November 28, 1821.

Now that all is horror and confusion in Ireland, the Government both there and at home are exercising themselves with uncommon activity in the restitution of peace. To restore the lives that have been so fearfully destroyed is beyond their power. "At one fell swoop," sixteen, if not seventeen, persons murdered in the night, and by fire, is an event calculated to awaken the most torpid attention to the situation of Ireland. For the further particulars of this shocking transaction we would rather refer to the extracts from the Irish papers than repeat the appalling atrocities here. We shall merely state our suspicion that the story of the child dropping from its mother's womb may be borrowed from the history of bloody Queen Mary's time, when such an occurrence actually took place in Smithfield (as may be read in the historian of the day) and the living infant was by one of the brutal executioners cast back into the flames! Sixteen, also, or seventeen at the most, and not eighteen, as at first reported, are the number of persons who perished. Neither does it appear by the Coroner's inquest, that any of the unhappy sufferers were shot, or that the murderers stopped to fire any muskets, or to witness the success of their desperate enterprise.

The state of Ireland, then, being thus distracted,—and it is not merely of the district in which the late murderous conflagration was kindled of which we speak, for it is evident that disaffection to existing usages, contempt of the laws, and a disposition to revolt, exist every where,—it becomes necessary to apply the most prompt means to stop or to suspend the growing evil. The armed force of Ireland will no doubt be immediately increased, and miltary law *must* take place of civil process. The present mischief is not one that can be temporized with; it must be suppersed by force; and when peace, or at least stillness, is again restored, all will have been done which it is in the power of such men as the present Ministers to do. They have not heads to regain the affection, to satisfy the resonable wishes, and consolidate the tranquillity of Ireland as an integral part of the empire. These desirable objects must wait for their cocsummation till happier times arrive and some more enlightened Statesmen appear on the stage.

November 30, 1821.

We are sorry that Ireland should occupy so large a space in our Journal,—should offer so many subjects of painful feeling to our readers and ourselves. Another murder, and perhaps less tranquility, may seem to be the summing-up of this day's news. We refer our readers to the lamentable detail contained under the head of "Ireland." They will there find the account of the Coroner's inquest on the destruction of the Sheas briefly and imperfectly releted; and the narrative of a gallant vetaran Officer's assassination. We present also a copy of the proclamation, offering a reward of two thousand pounds—inexplicably portioned out—to the discoverers of the murderers of the Sheas. This is matter of technical dryness; but the murder of Major Collis probably borrows a little from romance. However, we must leave these matters to the reflections of our readers, who have all the facts that we have before them.

If we were asked our opinion of the probable duration and effect of this horrible evil, there is no doubt, we apprehend, but that it may now be speedily, not *extinguished*, but *smothered*. The murderers of the Sheas, perhaps, occasioned more mischief than all of them intended; and among the half-unwilling and wholly penitent agents, we hope some discovery of the most guilty will take place. Major Collis appears to have been murdered for his money; and such an occurrence would not have been surprising in other times and in other nations. Our information, however, is scanty, and we can only reason from what we know.

But if the flame of this Irish commotion may be speedily smothered with ordinary efforts, and the common powers of governments, we think very differently of the total extinction of the fire. This latter is a task wholly above the talents of the present men; and they will probably not attempt it. A little temporary quiet may be imposed by dint of an armed force; and we shall then, in homely phrase, "rub on," externally tranquil.

PREROGATIVE-COURT,

Thursday, November 29.

FORBES V. GORDON.

This case (of which we shall lay a very full report before our readers in our paper of to-morrow) came on for sentence to-day.

Dr. Swabey and Dr. Phillimore, on behalf of the four executors named in the will of the testator, executed on the 2d May, 1820, were heard at considerable length, and contended that probate ought to be granted to the said will to the codical marked A, dated 1st March, 1820, and to the undated paper marked B.

Dr. Lushington and Dr. Matcham were heard in opposition to the two codiciliary paper; and

Sir John Nicholl, after an able and detailed examination of the evidence, finally decided for the force and validity both of A and B, and decreed that they should take probate with the will (the property concerned being of the value of upwards of 350,000l.) The facts are of a curious and very varied nature; but want of room will compel as to postpone any account of them till to-morrow.

Rear-Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford yesterday morning (Sunday, 26th instat) hoisted his flag on board the *Dover*, in Leith Roads, as Commander-in-chief on that station, which was immediately saluted by the guns of that vessel. —*Caledonian Mercury.*

December 1, 1821.

Bristol, Nov. 29.—"The banking-house at Honiton, Devon, of Smith, Brooke, and Co., has suspended its payments."

Death of the Countess of Besborough.—The intelligence of this fatal event arrived yesterday by a courier express from Florence. Her ladyship was taken seriously ill when travelling, about six posts from the above city. It was the death of the infant son of the Honorable William Ponsonby that had such a lamentable effect on this amiable lady's nerves. Her ladyship breathed her last at seven o'clock, on the morning of the 11th Nov. in the presence of the Earl of Besborough and Mr Ponsonby. The express came to Lord Duncannon, who instantly wrote to Earl Spencer, the brother of the deceased. The body is now on its way to this country; her ladyship having expressed a desire to be interred in the family vault of the Cavendishes, at Derby. The procession is to halt two days at Lyons, and two days at Paris. Lady Besborough and the late Duchess of Devonshire were called the *Rival Sisters*—in beauty and accomplishments they had few equals.—*Evening paper.*

It has been stated the remains of Major Andre have been lately removed from the Spot where they were originally interred in the year 1780, at Tappan, New York, and brought to England in the *Phaeton* frigate, by order of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. On Thursday the sarcophagus was deposited in front of the cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which was erected by his late Majesty to the menory of this gallant officer. The re-interment took place in the most private manuer, the Dean of Westminster superintending in person; Major-General Sir Herbert Taylor attending on the part of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; and Mr. Locker, Secretary to Greenwich Hospital, on behalf of the three surviving stisters of the deceased.

December 3, 1821.

Letters from Malta state the sailing from thence of the *Adventure* sloop of war, Captain W. H. Smyth, for Tripoli. Captain Smyth, has under his charge some fieldpieces, with all their equipments, and several other valuable articles, for his Highness the Bey of Tripoli, as an acknowledgment for the attention he showed to the mission under the late Mr. Ritchie, for discoveries in the interior of Africa. After Captain Smyth has delivered these articles, he proceeds to an examination and survey of the African coast, from thence to the eastward, the whole of which is scarcely known.

IRELAND

[From the *Freemen's Journal* of Thursday.]

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.

Letters received in town this day from the neighbourhood of Kanturk mention the assassination of Captain Waters, who lived near the town of New Market. This dreadful deed was perpetrated on Sunday night last, and the letter which communicates the intelligence was written the following day. As the circumstance has been communicated just as we were preparing for going to press, we have no time for stating any of the particulars.

A report has gained ground in town, that Captain Wallace, of Drishane-castle, in the neighbourhood of Kanturk, and been attacked on Sunday night; that he made a most gallant defence, and had repulsed his assailants, after having received a wound in the contest. All we have to say at present is, that we have seen a letter, written from a place within five miles of Captain Wallace's residence, on Monday last, which does not authenticate the circumstance. Probably the assassination of Captain Waters may have caused a confusion of name and circumstances; at least we must doubt the report concerning Captain Wallace. Of the other horrible occurrence there is no doubt.

December 4, 1821.

We perceive with pleasure that the American navy has struck a decisive blow against the hordes of pirates that infest the seas of the West Indies. Off Cape Anptonio, on the 16th of October, a small fleet of bucaniers, consisting of four schooners and one sloop, was descried by the United States' brig *Enterprise*, in the act of plundering a merchant vessel, and she succeeded in capturing the whole of them. The crews were sent to Charleston for trial. This vigour, if followed up, must soon lead to their annihilation.

Yesterday the despatches were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the nursers of the following ships, viz., the *Earl of Balcarras* Captain P. Cameron, for Bengal and Cama; and the *Thomas Coutts*, Capt. A. Chrystie, for Madras and China.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Sun* as an amusing specimen of logic:—,, The Marquis Wellesley, it is confidently said, leaves town on Wednesday for Ireland, in order to succeed Earl Talbot in the government of that country. Mr. Goulburn, it is added, is to accompany the Marquis as the successor to Mr Grant, Secretary to the Government. As the Marquis is *known to be favourable* to the Roman Catholic claims, and Mr. Goulburn *to be adverse to them*, the appointment *of both* may be considered *as a measure of conciliation*; since it is impossible to suppose, that unless there is a cordial understanding between the Marquis and Mr. Goulburn upon the important subject in question, these appointments would have taken place."

The Right Hon. Robert Peel succeeds Lord Sidmouth in the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department: but his Lordship, we believe, will still have a seat in the Cabinet. The Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Goulburn succeed, as we also announced on Saturday, Earl Talbot and Mr. Grant, as Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland. The succession of Mr. Goulburn, in the Colonial Department, is not yet finally arranged. It is not true, as has been hinted in a morning paper, that Mr. Canning is going to India. The Duke of Montrose is about to resign his office of the Horse, which will be conferred upon the Duke of Dorset. The Duke of Montrose succeeds the Marquis of Hertford as Lord Chamberlain—*Courier.*

December 5, 1821.

City Banquet to the King.—It is now reported that his Majesty is to dine with the Lord Mayor, at the Guildhall of the city of London, when that ancient edifice will be illuminated within and without. At no period in the history of this country has this famous hall exhibited half the splendour which is to be blazoned forth on St. George's Day. To give full effect to the scene, it is said that the Committee concluded a bargain with the Great Lord Chamberlain on Saturday last, for the whole of the Coronation decorations which adorned Westminster Hall during the late festivities.—*Ministerial paper.*

December 6, 1821.

An additional rumour prevails of the accession of the Grenville party, which, it is said, will produce the following additional alteration;—Dr. Phillimore to succeed Sir G. Warrender, as one of the Lay Lords of the Admiralty; Mr. C. Wynn to succed Mr. S. Bourne in the Board of Control; Mr. Sauria to succeed lord Manners, as Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and Mr. Plunkett to become Attorney General.—*Morning Chronicle.*

December 7, 1821.

A Report was presented to the Court of Common Council yesterday, by the Committee to which had been referred the consideration of the correspondence between Lord Bathurst and Mr. Sherif Waithman, touching the disturbances at Knightsbridge. The Committee having examined evidence on the whole of the matter, & having come to a conclusion that the conduct of the Sheriff was highly laudable, and that of Government remiss and improvident, reported accordingly. The Report is to be printed, together with whole of the evidence: and then taken into consideration on some future day; but as it is not likely that the Court should draw a different conclusion from the same testimony, the judgement passed by the Committee on the conduct of the Secretary and of the Sheriff will, in all probability, be comfirmed. It is remarkable that the Committee, in its investigation, has never crossed any similar inquiry instituted by Government, though a promise to that effect had been made by Lord Bathurst.

James Perry, Esq. the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, died on Wednesday last, at Brighton, in the 66th year of his age. This gentleman has been so long known to the public as the chief conductor of that journal with which we have here coupled his name, that it is almost superfluous to expatiate further on his merits, or to inter into an estimation of his talents. They are alike known, not only to the British nation, but to well-informed people on the continent of Europe, and in America. His principles were adopted at an early period of his life, from a sincere conviction of their rectitude, and were maintained with undeviating consistency to his latest breath. He consequantly possessed, in what may be called his public character, all that esteem which fidelity to engagements, unsullied by the imputation of any corrupt or mercenary practice, has a right to expect. He has left behind him, exclusive of his own family, a large acquaintance to regret his loss, in proportion to their several degrees of intimacy, as they enjoyed his freandship, or shared his opinions.

The Prince Regent is arrived at Portsmouth. She sailed from Batavia 8th August, and Angier roads 12th August, and did not touch at St. Helena. Left at Batavia, the Fort William, loaded; Northumbrian, loading; and Dick, loading; all for London. The Dick lost anchors and cables in Torres's Straits, on her passage from New Holland. Left at Angier the Hythe, Windsor, and Herefordshire.

December 8th.

The Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Goulburn are to set off, it is said, in a few days for Ireland. If the presence of the noble Marquis and his Secretary be considered as necessary to the pacification of what is generally called the sister country, though our sister is a terrible vixen, they have no time to lose. Mr. Wilmot is fixed upon as the successor of Mr. Goulburn in the situation of Under Secretary of state in the colonial Department; and Mr. Clive is to retire from that department, and to be succeeded, as the report states, by Mr. Dawson, the brother-in-law of Mr. Peel. Thus far affairs, we presume, go on smoothly. But Mr. Canning, we learn from the *Derby Mercury* as a matter of fact, stopped at Derby on Wednesday last, with his wife and daughter, on the road to the Marquis of Stafford's, at Trentham; and in the way of rumour, we at the same time hear that the Right Honourable Gentleman has refused the Governor-Generalship of India. We are not surprised at the refusal: but what a change! Mr. Robert Peel become a Cabinet Minister, and Mr. Canning offered a situation in another hemisphere! We recollect, that when the Lisbon Ambassadorship was found out for the same Right Honourable Gentleman, he was then upon an excursion at some distance from the capital. He will not now, as then return and take the office? We should presume not.

The King remains at Brighton, but does not come out much. His Majesty's continuance there, and Mr. Canning's flight to Trentham, remind us of a philosophical experiment of this nature:—A large globe charged negatively with the electric fluid is suspended between two little balls, and as often as the little balls, from the attraction of gravitation approach or touch the great globe they are instantly driven to a distance by a discharge of the repulsive fluid: in this manner it is that the King and Mr. Canning, who are continually brought to the opposite sides of the great ball, the Ministery, by their respective connexions and relations, are as certainly driven to a disance by a discharge of repulsive matter out of the great ball.

There is an odd story in circulation, of which we cannot vouch for the truth, but this is the substance of it:—It is said that Mr. Canning hesitated for a while before he finally rejected the Indian prize; and that during this period of indecision the King who expected nothing less than Mr. Canning's refusal, wrote a letter with his own hand to the Marquis of Hastings, stating to his Lordship the reasons for his recall. Among these, the most remarkable, we write the tale with doubt, for we know not how such a circumstance could transpire)—among these reasons, however, the most pointed was the wish of the Royal writer to possess near his person some faithful friend in whom he could confied. His Majesty is said to have dwelt much on the painfulness of his present situation from the want of such a confidant. For our own parts, we believe that not only the King of England, but almost all other Kings that are or have been, might make the same complaint. It is the curse of persons in their exalted station, as they have no equals near them, to want faithful, disinterested, honest friends; and the general truth of the proposition may have given occasion to this particular application. His Majesty's cares may be conjectured from reason and analogy; but how could his actual complants, breathed only in a letter, and that subsequently destroyed, have become known with such minute exactness.

A long biographical sketch of Mr. Perry appeared in a morning paper of yesterday, and was copied into several evening papers: we know not on what authoriy it rests, and shall not publish it till we see it sanctioned by the paper of which he was lately the proprietor.

December 10.

If we may credit the accounts from Spain, the state of that kingdom is more than serious—it is indeed alarming,—not perhaps so much for the friends of Spanish liberty, since that, we trust, stands impregnable to the storm, as for the lovers of peace and the present interests of settled society, which, though ultimately safe, may in the mean time be rudely shaken. Addresses are pouring in against the Ministers from both extremlties of the Peninsula: one from Cadiz of the 17th November, directed to the Cortes, signed by the Political Prefect Jauregny, and all the constituted authorities of the place, is couched in terms of the most reproachful bitterness, and levelled substantially at the

Continued in the Additional Supt.

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1822.

Continued from the last page Supt.)

KING himself. The people of Cadiz refused to accept the Baron D'ANDILLS for their Governor, as they had previously rejected the Marquis de la Rezon. The address contains, amongst other accusations, a charge against the Ministers of having attempted to smuggle away the said ANDILLA to Andalusia, and take possession of Cadiz by surprise, pending an ostensible discussion with the Cortes of the grounds on which they justified his appointment. At Seville, and throughout Andalusia generally, there is said to prevail a more than common ferment.

The Cadiz address, and the defiance of the KING's orders therein manifested, became the subject of a message from FERDINAND to the Cortes on the 25th ult. The Minister at War gave a statement explanatory, and in support, of the message. He mentioned also, that General MORENO, who had been despached to take upon him the command at Seville, was sent about his business like the other. The disposition of the north-west of Spain is no less hostile to Ministers than that of Andalusia. An address from Corunna, breathing language equally violent, is given in the French papers. How far the anti-ministerial spirit may have been justified by the unconstitutional conduct on which it professes to ground its unexampled vehemence, is more than we can say. We are disinclined to believe that an attachment to republicanism has any root among the Spanish people; but it is difficult to guess what men may be provoked to, when they think themselves unworthily and treacherously treated.

On Saturday the despatches were closed at the East India-house, and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz:—

William Fairlie, Captain K. Smith, for Madras and China; and *Sir David Scott*, Captain W. Hunter, for Bengal and China.

DECEMBER 11.

We have received Gibraltar papers to the 20th of November. The Earl of Chatham arrived there on the 15th, and landed under a salute of nineteen guns: he was received by a guard of honour, and proceeded to the Convent, where the Lieutenant-Governor delivered to his Lordship the keys of the fortress. The troops composing the garrison lined the whole way from the place of landing to the Convent. The insubordination of the garrison of Ceuta, which was formerly mentioned, is now stated to have arisen, not from any political motive, but from the extreme want to which the soldiers were reduced. On being apprised of this, the Commander-in-chief reprimanded them for resorting to such a mode of making their complaints known. He pointed out to them the fatal consequence with which their conduct might be attended in the fortress committed to their charge, and the equally dangerous impression their example might make on the other corps of the army. Shortly after, deputations from the non-commissioned officers and privates of all those which compose the garrison waited upon the General, and renewed their assurances of sincere and unlimited devotion to their King & country.

The *General Palmer*, Truscott, from Madras, the Cape of Good Hope, & St. Helena, arrived off Plymouth on Saturday: she sailed from Madras about the 15th of August, and has been out and home from Cowes only since the 15th February.

MRS. SARAH BOND.—The immense wealth which this extraordinary woman died possessed of has, it appears, caused considerable alacrity among all who think themselves in any degree entitled to be her heirs. No less than eight caveats have, it is asserted, already been entered against letters of administration being granted; among which is one in behalf of his Majesty, by his Procurator-General, Sir J. Nicholl. Other competitors for the valuable prize have, however, started in the sister kingdom. Two families living at Brown's Grove, near Castletown Roche, county of Cork, have put forward their claim to the property, as nephews and nieces of the deceased lady. It appears, that Mrs. Bond had both a brother and sister in the county of Cork, each of whom have left families. John Bond, the brother, resided at Balinalisk, in that county, and five of his children, viz, Martha Ann Bond, Graham Bond, James Bond, Sarah Law, and Susannah Knight, are now living; as are likewise four children of Sarah Bond's sister, who married a Mr. O'Connell; their names are, Herner O'Connell, Abraham O'Connell, Catherine Holmes, and Ann Atkins.

DECEMBER 12.

At the Court at Brighton, the 10th of December, 1821; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

This day his Grace Charles Duke of Dorset, Henry Marquis Conyngham, and the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, were by command of his Majesty, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their respective place at the Board accordingly.

CARLTON-HOUSE, Dec. 11.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Duke of Montrose to be Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Marquis of Hertford, resigned.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the Marquis Conyngham to be Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Marquis Cholmondeley, resigned.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 11.

The King has been pleased to appoint his Grace Charles Duke of Dorset to be Master of the Horse to his Majesty, in the room of the Duke of Montrose, to the office of Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

The *Gazette* of last night announces the day, about which inquiries were beginning to be made in some anxiety, when Parliament is to meet for the despatch of business; and that day is Tuesday, the 5th of February.

The same official publication also presents us with the new appointments, which do not indeed vary at all from what conjecture had previously fixed them. The DUKE of MONTROSE is transplanted from the Mastership of the Horse to the Lord Chamberlainship; and the space which he has left vacant is to be filled up by the Duke of DORSET, now Master of the Horse. Lord CHOLMONDELEY having resigned the Lord Stewardship of the Household, that situation is to be occupied by Marquis CONYNGHAM. The Duke of DORSET, Lord CONYNGHAM, and Mr. GOULBURN have been sworn of his MAJESTY's most honourable Privy Council.

The most important of all the appointments, no doubt, is that of the Marquis WELLESLEY to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. If his Lordship is to be unfettered in the exercise of his talents while governing that kingdom, we have strong hopes that he can, or at least we know that he could once have done much for the improvement of its condition. But as the human faculties are sometimes known to expand as circumstances of vast import arise which demand their exertion; so they may likewise contract, and become enfeebled, not only by increasing years and those habits of indolence which the want of adequate employment for a great and active mind is apt to produce, but also by ha ro ed fortunes. There is a vast difference in Lord WELLESLEY's situation, as accepting office from the present Ministry, and as anecting, which he did s me years ago, & which he had a right to do, to form a Ministry of his own, and to a sign every department of State to its appropriate occupant himself being Chief. If his Lordship is only to govern Ireland upon those principles and within those bounds that Mr. PEEL, for example, prescribed to himself while he was the efficient person in that kingdom; if he is only to govern it up to, or rather down to, the political views which such a man as the official Secretary sent out with him may entertain, or ha e adopted; then are we sure, however the splendour of the Viceregal dignity may suit his Lordship's taste, or its salary and his finances, that he will ultimately regret his acceptance of the office. We will put a case for his Lordship's consideration:—We have no doubt that Mr. PEEL will discharge all the duties of the Home Secretary of State to the very best of his talents—with the very utmost exertion of his zeal and industry. Would Lord WELLESLEY, we ask, in any future changes and transplantations of Ministers be content to accept the situation of Secretary of State for the Home Department, on condition that he administered it in the very manner that it had been administered by Mr. PEEL, now, we will suppose, become Foreign Secretary? Or, if he so accepted office, would he be in a condition to render his country as efficient service, as if he had brought his own talents, unfettered by rule, into the new situation? Would he not be a follower of Mr. PEEL in more senses than one? And as every copy is weaker than the original, would he not be even less able to benefit the State than his prototype? Of what use are extraordinary talents, if they are to act only *in pistrina*? Of what advantage is a gallant old hound in the pack, if he be whipped from the scent whenever he attempts to lead, and brought into the rear of the yelpers and babblers?

It appears by the latest Irish intelligence, that Government are recovering, in some degree, from the panic which had induced them to begin a series of preparations for the better protection of Dublin. The work of putting up barriers at the several avenues to the capital is said, by the papers, to be suspended. Of course the seat of Government ought not to be left exposed to another surprise, so disgraceful and so nearly fatal as that under Lord HARDWICKE's administration. But, on the other hand, it is mischievous, and even wicked, to adopt measures indicative of an alarm not justified by any evidence or symptoms yet made known to men in power; and still more, if the alarms be not really entertained by those who profess to act upon it. The peaceable and timid are thus disturbed, and many among the more affluent orders served with a pretext to quit their posts, and to increase at once the weakness of Government and the wants of the poor crying in vain for employment. Surround the habitations of the mise able Irish peasantry with a few of those comforts of which they alone among the nations of Europe are destitute, and you will erect for yourselves a rampart, more impregnable than by planting a triple line of palisadoes round the Castle walls.

The list of outrages betrays no abatement in the strength, nor any mitigation in the ferocious spirit, of the insurgents. The manner of the exhibition might now and then be called fantastic, if its effects were not so melancholy, and its motives apparently so depraved. It is now stated, that on the night of Tuesday, the 4th inst. a body of the country people, described to be well armed and amounting to more than two hundred persons, attacked the farm of Inch, between Ballingarry and Charleville, near the borders of Cork and Limerick, where, without taking any lives, they cut down above 130 trees, most of them fruit-trees, part of which they carried away, having brought 100 cars for the purpose. That such a scene as this could take place any where, by day or night, in the South of Ireland—that devastation on so large a scale, requiring an assemblage of such numbers of banditti, and such a lenght of time to perpetate, should be carried on without interruption, and finished with shouts of triumph over the law of the land and the force of the executive power—speaks volumes for the defenceless condition to which, in spite of a numerous army, the King's unoffending subjects are reduced. Whether this particular act proceeded from vindictive motives towards the owner of the ruined property, we are not able to determine. Notwithstanding an act of Parliament for the encouragement of planting in Ireland, whereby the tenant becomes entitled to the value of the trees which he registers, the growth of timber as well as of fruit trees has made but feeble progress. The peasants have always fastened on the young wood as their prey—in quiet times for fuel, in periods of disturbance for arms. The papers, we see, go on flattering themselves, that offences against the public tranquility are diminishing; but the facts they record are at open variance with their opinion.

Mr. Alexander Baring has purchased the noble mansion and domains of the Hon. Mr. Petre, in Norfolk, it is said for 300,000l.—Evening paper.

DECEMBER 13.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, DEC. 9.

Letters from Barcelona dated the 24th ult. state, that the deaths were then from 20 to 30 per day. A private in the 4th militia battalion had been sent to the hospital for the contagion. He was soon declared to be dead, and his body was ordered to be removed with others to the burying ground. On the way, the jolting of the cart had the effect of producing signs of life, accompanied by a violent vomiting. He was accordingly carried back to the hospital. In the course of three days he was quite recovered, and appeared at the inspection of his corps, to the great astonishment of of his comrades.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up, in addition to those already engaged for the Company's service:—The Marchioness of Ely, 952 tons; Prince Regent, 953 ditto; Asia, 958 ditto; General Hewett, 898 ditto.

THE MOREA.

ZANTE, NOV. 4.

It appears that Tripolizza is taken: the following is the substance of the Greek account of that affair:—In September the Turks in Tripolizza, being destitute of provisions and closely besieged by the Greeks entered into a capitulation to surrender the place on condition of their lives being spared. Before the treaty was carried into effect, the Turks heard of the arrival of their fleet off the coast of the Morea, on which they refused to capitulate, and fighting re-commenced. No assistance, however, being sent, to Tripolizza, and the Greeks being enraged at the non-fulfilment of the treaty, attacked the place in great force, and carried it by storm, putting men, women, and children to the sword. Only 1,400 Albanian Turks were spared, who, it appears, were in the interest of the Greeks. Mustafa Bey of Patras, Camil Bey of Corinth, and the Kaijah Bey of Mahomet Pacha, were made prisoners. The number of Turks bearing arms who were put to death was 7,000 or 8 000. The treasure of Tripolizza was immense. The Greeks say the Turks had put to death the Archbishop of Monembasia and four bishops; also all the Greek Patriarchs.

On leaving Tripolizza, the Greek forces advanced to Patras, under the command of Germano and Ypsilanti. At this time much discord prevailed among the Turkish troops in that town. The Lalliots had a disagreement with Usuf Pacha and the Turks of Patras, and the Albanians were in a state of actual revolt. These last insisted on retiring to their own mountains, and, without permission, actually embarked and landed in Roumelia to the number of 2,000 men. The Greeks from Tripolizza no sooner arrived in the plains before Patras, before Usuf Pacha threw up the command, and retired with his own troops to the Castle of the Morea, of Roumelia, the Patras Turks retired to the Castle of the Morea, and the Lalliots actually took possession of Patras, and then threw themselves into the citadel to the number of 1,500 men, swearing to defend it with their lives. The Greeks, seeing the Turks retreat, entered the town; the Lalliots set the houses on fire, and only a few remained: they were bombarding the others from the Castle, and had thrown several bombs.

NOVEMBER 9.

The Greeks entered Patras on Saturday last; but the Turks ll retired to the Castle, and being well provided with provisions, will probably hold out long. The Pacha, and about two-thirds of the garrison, had already retreated to the Morea Castle, and Lepanto; so that only about 2,000 or 3,000 remain at Patras, chiefly Lalliots. The Turks set fire to the town in all directions.

In this place affairs have been in a bad state. General Adam is here, and had already had five individuals hanged. It appears evident that a revolt was intended; but martial law being in force, things begin to wear a better appearance. Forty or Fifty thousand stand of arms have been taken in the town, and the troops are now scouring the country, to apprehend the guilty.

Y, DECEMBER 24, 1821.

The Spanish papers which arrived yesterday contain the report of the committee appointed by the Cortes to investigate the late transactions at Cadiz and Seville. Every friend of Spain and of liberty will be pleased with this important document; re-cognizing at once the just privileges and dignity of the throne, and the equal principles of a free constitution. The calmness, the discrimination, the impartiality, which pervade this document, are the noblest refutation of the calumnies of those enemies of freedom, who are so eagerly insisting that order and law cannot co-exist with liberal institutions. We see also in the wise and even temper of this report, the best pledge that Spain cannot be in that critical state of alarm and terror which some pretend.

The health of his Majesty, we are assured was never better. His Majesty rises early, and generally retires to rest between eleven and twelve. The weather has not been sufficiently attractive to induce his Majesty to take excercise in public: but he has almost daily either perambulated the palace-gardens or been on horseback in the riding-school. There will be a grand Oratorio, it is said, at the new Royal Chapel, on the day of its being consecrated.—Brighton Herald.

Court Circular.—"There have been frequent communications during the past week between the Secretaries of State offices, the Treasury, and the Marquis Wellesly, at Richmond, previous to his Excellency's departure for Ireland. Despatches were sent from Secretaries of State offices to the Marquis on Friday evening, which were supposed to be the last previous to his departure. His Excellency was expected to leave Richmond on Saturday for Dropmore, on a visit to Lord Grenville; from thence to proceed to Bath on a visit to the Earl of Liverpool; and after making some final official arrangements with the noble Earl, will proceed from Bath across the country, by Worcester and Shrewsbury, on his way to Ireland. The Earl of Liverpool is expected to leave Bath the latter end of this week."

Commodore the Hon. Sir Charles Paget is appointed to command his Majesty's personal frigate-yacht the Apollo, with a complement of 300 men; and Capt. the Hon. Thomas Bladen Capel, C. B. (brother of the Earl of

sex) is appointed to the Royal Georg yscht, on her usual establishment. The A pollo yacht is to be fitted in every respect a the Royal George.

THE MORNING CHRONICL

DECEMBER 28TH.

Paris, Dec. 24.—Letters from Semlin d ted the 6th instant, which have been receiv by an extraordinary conveyance, announc that on the 4th, there arrived at Belgrad eight couriers, in succession, from Constan nople. After receiving their dispatches, t Pacha shut himself up in his apartments, whi with the Ottomans, notifies the occurrence o some great disaster. Immediately afterward many Turks ran to and fro in the streets, ma king the most dismal lamentations; and, a the same time, it was reported that a blood revolution had broken out at Constantinople on the 27th of November; that many Christain had been massacred in the quarter of Pera, and that the Sultan would certainly perish by the hands of the Janissaries. Most assuredly such important intelligence needs unequivocal confirmation; but the best informed people say this will be the case. The Janissaries are imbued with a spirit of sedition and fanaticism, which respects nothing at a critical moment.

We have received the following intelligence from Bayonne, under date the 18th instant: —"Advices have this instant reached us from Navarre and Aragon, which announce that great ferment prevails in those provinces. In Navarre, a corps of guerillas, which, it is affirmed, is 900 strong, has been all at once put into action. The garrisons of St. Sebastain and Vittoria, and the neighbouring forts have been expeditiously marched thither; but they do not present so imposing a force as that of the Royalists.

At Sarragossa, the people have demolished the tablets of the Constitution. The troops took up arms to defend these monuments of the revolts of Riego; and, on this occasion, there were some killed and wounded.

Gallicia is now in state of complete anarchy.

The provinces of Alava, Gulpuscoa, and Biscay, have returned for Deputies pious and Monarchical men, who are avowedly hostile to the Constitution of Cadiz.

Frankfort, December 17.—It appears that, during the last day of November, Constantinople has been the theatre of great events. It is thought that the great question is decided, for it is affirmed that the Janissaries, after having committed numerous assassinations, have possessed themselves of the Government, so that the Divan have found it impossible to bring about the acceptation of the Russian ultimatum. This insurrection took place on the 27th of November. On the 21st, the two Princes of Callimachi where beheaded, and their heads fixed up over the gate of or the Seraglio.

It is said that the Russian Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas had quitted St. Petersburgh to join the army.

On the 9th of November, being St. Demetrius's Day, the Pacha of Salonica, firmly believing that the Christians of Cassandria were entirely occupied in their religious ceremonies, made a brisk attack on the place; but the Greeks rushed in, firing on the Ottomans, the whole of whom were killed, with the exception of the Pacha and 200 men who escaped.

According to the most authentic reports, the Greeks are occupied in forming a regular Government. They have convoked a Congress at Tripolizza, of Deputies from all the Provinces and Greek Isles. They will proclaim it the Greek Federal Republic, at the head of which there will be a President.—Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti is intended for that office. The Congress will decide on every thing relative to the defence of the country against the Turks. This Republic will be constituted of six States, the Morea, Livadia, Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus, and the Isles.

Vienna, Dec. 12—Yesterday, after the arrival of a courier from the Turkish frontiers a report was spread concerning a revolt of the Janissaries, at Constantinople. It was said, according to some, that this revolt had cost the Grand Seignor and his eldest son their lives; and, according to others, had only caused the death of Haleb Effendi, the favourite of the Sultan. This report was founded on private letters from Semlin, from Belgrade, and from Peterwaradin.

Sir W. H. B. Foulkes, Bart., has declared himself a Candidate to represent the Borough of Lynn in Parliament, in the room of his late father.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Monday, Dec. 24, nine P. M.:—

For these two days there have been circulated, on the authority of letters from Vianna, Semlin, and other places, the report of violent disturbances havin taken place at Constantinople, which terminated in the death of the Sultan Mahmoud. Very different reasons however, are assigned for this fatal event.—Some say that the Janissaries accused the Sultan's Government of being too temporising & too indecisive with respect to Russia—that they wished war to be declared forthwith. Another reason given is, the massacre by the Greeks at Tripolizza. The insurrection of the Janissaries is said to have taken place on the 26th of last month, and to have been continued on the 27th and 28th. The Sultan Mahmoud is represented as having done every thing that courage could do. He opposed the Janissaries in person, at the head of a body of troops disciplined after the European manner, which he has always been anxious to promote from the commencement of his reign. But the Janissaries were too numerous. They had recourse to the old cruelty of setting fire to buildings. In their rage they massacred Christians and Jews; and even Pera was a witness to their indiscriminate fury.

Another report which I send you, I though do not by any means vouch for its authenticity, is, that the lives of all the Royal Family at Madrid have been attempted, and that much blood has been shed.

It appears that the present Ministry are determined upon assembling an army on the frontiers of Spain. The Duke de Reggio to be placed at the head of it.

The extraordinary mildness of the season is proved by the circumstance that strawberries have been gathered every day since summer, in the open ground. Strawberries from the open ground on Christmas-day is, we believe, unprecedented.

Accounts have been received from various parts of the country, of great indundations, in consequence of the late heavy rains. At Market Herborough, Northampton, and Newport Pagnel, the waters were on Wednesday so high on the main road, that they reached the backs of the horses. At Market Harborough and Northampton, the inhabitants were compelled to take up their residences in the first floor, and the coach doors were opened to let the water pass through. Much property had been destroyed, but no lives lost.

His Excellency the Marquess Wellesley, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, alighted and changed horses at the Talbot Inn, in this town (Shrewsbury) yesterday afternoon (Thursday the 25th inst.), on his way to assume the Vice Regal authority. His Lordship was preceded a short time by two King's Messengers. He travelled in a plain carriage and four accompanied by Dr. Hunter, and attended by four servants. On his departure hence for Oswestry, a number of person had assembled near the carriage and on the Noble Viceroy's appearance they paid their respects to him by taking off their hats, which mark of attention he acknowledged by repeated obeisances. His Excellency seemed to be in perfect health The Noble Marquess was to sleep last night at Brynkinalt, the seat of Lord Dungannon, and is expected to reach Dublin on Thursday —Salopian Journal.

The Marquess Wellesley passed through this town at half past one yesterday (Thursday, the 25th inst.) on his way to Ireland, and changed horses at the Lion Inn. The suite of his Excellency, with the Chief Secretary, slept at the same Inn on Sunday night.-Wolverhampton Chronicle.

The Marquess Wellesley and suite arrived at York House on Sunday afternoon (23d instant), on his route to fill his Vice-Regal appointment. The Noble Marquess left on Monday for Worcester; previously to his departure, he caused an elegant scroll to be presented to Mr. Rielly, on which his arms, crest, and supporters, are most beautifully emblazoned, under which his name, style, titles and Vice-regal rank, are inscribed.—Bath Chronicle.

It was yesterday currently reported in the higher circles, that a successor to a very high confidential situation near his Majesty's person, had been named, and that Sir. Wm. Knighton had received an intimation to that effect.

The Duke of Wellington spends his Christmas with the Earl of Westmorland, at Apthorp House, Northamptonshire.

IRELAND.

Earl Talbot.—The members of the Corporation will go up to the Castle, in their robes, this day at two o'clock, to present their Address to Lord Talbot.

His Excellency will receive the Aldermen of Skinner's Alley, at three o'clock, when they will present their Address!—Freeman's Journal of Monday.

Mr. Grant.—An Aggregate Meeting of the Citizens of Dublin, of all classes and persuasions, to be convened by the Lord Mayor on Requisition, for the purpose of presenting an Address to the Right Hon Charles Grant, is in progress.—Freeman's Journal of Monday.

CEREMONIAL FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

As Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

A messenger to be stationed at the Pigeon-house to bring immediate intelligence of the appearance of the yacht, to the Secretary of State, at the Castle who will communicate the same to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Privy Council will then assemble, and two of its members will be sent to congratulate the Marquess on his safe arrival, and to signify to his Lordship that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is ready to receive his Lordship in the Presence Chamber.

The Lord Mayor (having been summoned by a special messenger), with the City Sheriffs, will meet the Marquess of Wellesley at the entrance of the City on Merrion-square side.

The regiments in garrison will line the streets from the Castle Gate towards Marrion-square, as far as their numbers will extend.

An advanced Guard of Cavalry.
State Trumpeters.
The Lord Mayor.
The Marquess Wellesley's Coach, with the City Sheriffs on each side on horseback, with their truncheons.
Squadron and Standard, as ordered by the Commander of the Forces.

When the Marquess arrives at the Castle, he is to be received upon quitting his coach, by Sir Steward Bruce, Bert. Gentleman Usher, and conducted to the Presence Chamber, where his excellency is to receive his Lordship, sitting covered under the canopy as Chief Governor.

The Marquess's Chief Secretary is to attend his Lordship to the Presence Chamber, bearing his Commission.

After a short conference, the Lord Lieut. will acquaint the Marquess Wellesley, that the Members of his Majesty's Privy Council are assembled in the Council Chamber, and in readiness to administer the oath to his Lordship in the usual manner; and the Procession is then to be made from the Presence Chamber to the Council Chamber, in the following order.

Pursuivants.
Grooms of the Chamber.
The Lord Lieutenant's Pages.
Gentlemen at large,
Gentlemen of the Bedchamber.
Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces.
Athlone.
Gentlemen Ushers.
State Steward and Comptroller.
Heralds.
Aids-de-Camp, Two and Two.
Ulster King of Arms, carrying Marquess Wellesley's Patent, which he is to receive from the Secretary.
Lord Chancellor, with the Purse.
The Sword of State, born by a Lord of the Council.
The Lord Lieutenant.
Colonel of the Battle-Axe Guards.
The Marquess Wellesley.

In this manner they are to proceed to the Council Chamber, where the Lord Lieutenant & all the Privy Councillors being seated with their hats on, the Marquess Wellesley standing uncovered, on the right hand of the Lord Lieutenant's chair, his Lordship will deliver to his Excellency his Majesty's Letters Patent, appointing him to be Lord Lieutenant General, and Governor of Ireland, which his Excellency will deliver to the Clerk of the Hanaper, and direct him to read the same aloud.

After the Patent has been read, the oath of Chief Governor is to be administered by the Lord Primate, or any other Member of the Privy Council, authorised for that purpose by a Commission under the Great Seal of Ireland, and the usual oaths are to be administered to his Lordship by the Clerk of the Privy Council; the Privy Council being uncovered, while the oaths are administering.

The Marquess Wellesley will then produce to the Lord Lieutenant his Majesty's Letter, authorising and commanding him to deliver the Sword of State to his Lordship, which being read by the Secretary of State, or some other Privy Councillor in his absence, the Lord Lieutenant will then deliver the Sword of State to the Marquess Wellesley accordingly, and will invest him with the Collar of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, as Grand Master thereof, and the Marquess will thereupon take his place at the Council Board, covered, and Earl Talbot will retire.

Dublin, December 24.—Accounts continue to pour in upon us from various parts of the country, stating the damage and losses sustained from floods and inundations. The following is on extract of a letter received yesterday from Athlone:—

"The losses sustained by the Shannon floods are considerable. All the low lands about Athlone are entirely covered with water, and several parts of the town have been visited by the flood, which has spread as far as the North Gate on the Westneath side: The street leading to the shambles is impassable, as are several other lanes in the town contiguous to the river.

"The extensive distillery of Messrs. O'Beirne, which is built close to the river, has been obliged to stop working, there being three feet of water in the Still house, which must have caused a serious inconvenience to the proprietors. The accounts of the potatoes in this neighbourhood are very alarming, from the late rains; the markets, however, have not much varied in price, in consequence of the bad weather—so that matters are not, perhaps, so bad as might be expected, from appearance."

DECEMBER 31, 1821.

VIENNA, DEC. 13.—Letters from the Turkish frontiers continue to announce, that towards the end of November a bloody revolution took place at Constantionaple, in consequence of which all the members of the Divan, and, as some affirm, the Sultan himself, have been massacred by the Janissaries. We are not free from anxiety here, for we have no direct news from Constantionople, only that received by Odessa, which is of the 23d November, and which announces the execution of Prince Callimachi. It is probable then that about the end of November, Constantionople was the scene of a bloody commotion; and as no Courier has arrived from the European Ambassadors, it is feared, perhaps without reason, that events of the most dreadful nature have taken place. Our funds have fallen a little.

DEC. 14.—We continue in a state of uncertainty with respect to occurrences at Constantionople. The ordinary courier, whose arrival is expected, will only bring letters up to the 26th of November. The Court has no intelligence from its Internuncio. The military Governors of the frontier provinces have dispatched couriers to Vienna, but they have only brought an account of rumours having been in circulation at Belgrade of the assassination of the Sultan. The news of this terrible and decisive catastrophe is beginning to obtain credit.

ODESSA, DEC. 2.—The intelligence from Constantionople is of the 25th of November. That capital was the scene of shocking events. The Ministers of Austria and England had had a confeence with the the Reis Effendi, on the 23d, to induce him to have the Russian Ultimatum accepted. Those two Ministers also had an audience of the Sultan, but to no purpose. His Highness answered, that he would not renew the privileges of the Greek nation, nor would he accept the condisions of the Russian Ultimatum. The Greeks he added, have deserved and should undergo the punishment of rebels. When the Ambassadors returned to Pera, under a numerous escort of Janissaries, they were grossly insulted by the populace; pistols were even discharged against Lord Strangford's hotel. It is said the Sultan vainly endeavoured to put a stop to those excesses, and that the Janissaries uttered the most vehement imprecations against the Grand Signior himself, who six months since had promised them the plunder of the quarter of the Franks at Pera. A courier has been dispatched with this intelligence to Petersburgh.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 29.—We learn that the second corps of our army is making active preparations for the commencement of a campaign. Couriers arrive daily from the Emperor, and the Gazettes are beginning to speak of it. Well-informed officers are of opinion that there will be a winter campaign, which in that country is more pleasant that a summer one.

It is confidently reported in the Ministerial circles, that Ministers have at length determined to apply the pruning knife to their own allowances and salaries, that the principle has been agreed on, and that the point now at issue among them is merely whether the reduction should be 25 or 35 per cent.

Nothing can more fully confirm the series of remarks on Spain, which we have published within the last two weeks, than the second Report of the Committee of the Cortes on the late Message of the King; a subject to which we had not room to advert on Saturday, when we published the details. The Report distinctly announces, that "conspiracies existed of various descriptions against the Constitutional system—parties of factious individuals, appearing, as it were, simultaneously on different points of the Monarchy—the public spirit agitated with jealousies and fears—the genius of discord recovered all its force in August last, agitated the passions, sowed distrust, and pointed to the dreadful picture of civil war." Such does the Committee declare is the state of things, and "such the terrible fruit of the schemes by which their enemies, domestic as well as foreign, were endeavouring to plunge them into the horrors of the most dreadful anarchy."

Tha late inundation of the lower parts of the metropolis has done infinite damage, though as yet we have heard but of few lives having been lost. But numbers of poor people have been driven from their homes with the loss of all, or most of their property. The kitchen gardeners on Mill-bank have suffered most severely. Besides the destructions of their corps, raised at such an expence of labour, their glasses will have been rendered almost altogether useless. Much disease, too, may be looked for in those parts where the water remains, and in which many persons must remain, whatever be the consrquence. It was truly distressing on Friday night, to see a number of families, after their extrication from their perilous situation, wandering about in quest of shelter.

Whatever differences may have existed in a very high quarter with a confidential person, there is reason to suppose they may have been partially if not entirely arranged. His Majesty is said to have directed that the tempo-

ary residence in Marlorbough-ho, formerly occupied by him during the repairs at the Pavilion, is to be immediately fitted for the use of Sir B. Bloomfield and family. *Hitherto Sir B. Bloomfield has resided in the Palace, where also Lady B. has been accommodated when at Brighton.*

when at Brighton.

The Earl of Liverpool left Bath on Wednesday morning, and it affords us much gratication in being enabled to state, that his Lordship's health is considerably amended by the use of waters, which, during his stay here, he was in the daily practice of taking. —Bath Herald.

INUNDATIONS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

The whole of Friday night the inhabitants of the lower part of Westminister, including Vincent-square, and all the surrounding neighbourhood, were so alarmed that they did not retire to rest. It was true that the inundation appeared towards nine o'clock to be rapidly declining, but now apprehensions were intertained for the consequences of the morning tide which it was known would be at flood between five and six o'clock, and these apprehensions were in some measure realized, although not to the mischievous extent which had been anticipated. Soon after four o'clock on Saturday morning, the tide again rose level with the banks of the river, and those places where a breach had been previously made it once more burst over with irresistible violence, adding if possible to the general desolation of the scene, and in many cases placing under water houses which had previously escaped. The precautions which had been taken, however, greatly diminished the effects which would have otherwise followed. At the break the spectacle presented was of the most melancholy description. The whole extent of country from Chelsea to the Banks of the Thames, and from thence again to Westminister, was completely covered. In many instances the water reached to the first floors; and the appearance of the occupants of such dwelling at their windows, excited not alone commisseration, but alarm. The walls of gardens & many enclosed places were levelled with the ground, as well as an immense number of outbuildings, which had been but slightly constructed.

On the Lambeth and Vauxhall side of the river, the effects of the flood were equally perceptible, all the houses in low situations were inundated, and much damage was necessarily sustained. In several places the progress of foot passengers was altogether stopped, and the inhabitants could only reach their houses in carts, or by taking very circuitous routes. Similar observations may be made with respect to almost all the villages around the metropolis, which happen not to be in an elevated situation; as, from the state of the river, the currents coming from the high lands have been thrown back upon their sources, and the mischiefs thereby occasioned are almost incalculable.

At Egham and Staines, every house of entertainment is full of persons, either on the one side unable to pursue their course into the country, or on the other to come on to the metropolis.

The greater part of Essex is completely covered with water, and the damage done to the farmer is proportionably great —Many ricks, both of corn and hay, have been carried away and dispersed over the surrounding country. A great number of live stock has also been destroyed.

In Sussex, the roads in many places are impassable, and families proceeding to spend the Christmas holidays with their friends in the country after having proceeded to a certain distance, have been obliged to retrace their steps.

The Vale of Arundel is one continued sheet of water, and the aspect of the surrounding country of the most dreary description.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The late heavy rains have caused the rivers near this city to overflow to a most alarming degree. In the night of Monday last the flood increased so rapidly, that the greater part of St. Thomas's parish was under water; boats were rowed backwards and forwards in the main streets, conveying persons from one house to another, the inhabitants being compelled to take refuge up stairs. This was also the case with most of the tenements lately built near the gas works. The road from the Holly Bush to Botley Turnpike was totally impassable for foot passengers; and on the Abingdon road, near the old turnpike, persons were conveyed for some distance by boats which were plying about for that purpose. The flood is considerably abated, though it is still verry high. We perceive that the walk round Christ Church Meadow is much torn up & injured, and the small bridge at the sluice is carried away. The inhabitants of Witney were also much alarmed; the flood came on so suddenly in the night of Mondy as to fill the lower part of the houses on one side of the street. A most violent storm of thunder, lightning, & hail, was felt in the neighbourhood of Middleton and Bicester on Thursday last. The flood at Banburry Bridge was exceedingly high on Sunday last; but on Christmas Day it was much higher than has been known for many years past; some say that it was higher than it has been for upwards of forty years.—Oxford Journal.

NOTTINGHAM.

Owing to the heavy and almost incessant rain which fell during the greater part of last week the Trent has swollen to such a degree as to overflow its banks, and all the meadows and low grounds on the margin of the river are now covered with water, to the depth, in some instances, of several feet. On Sunday morning last (13th inst.) the flood had risie so high that the water entered most of the howses in Poplar-place. We do not recollect to have seen such an inundation since the year 1795.—Nottingham Journal.

DECEMBER 31, 1822,

CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. 27.

Dely Abdullah, who has hither occupied the post of Captain Pachat, and who enjoyed a great consideration, has been removed and nominated Pacha of Kaza-Hessar. Nevertheless, as he is one of the Pachas specially appointed to watch over the safety of the capital and its suburbs, he will not immediately proceed to his new government. Several other changes have taken place among the Pachas of provinces. If the news lately received from Albania can be relied on, the events to which they refer will have great influence on the fate of the Morea. Churchid Pacha has assured the Porte, that he will soon deliver it from Ali Pacha, the most dangerous of its enemies. He had taken by assault Littarizas, which was regarded as the last strong hold of the power of the Pacha of Janina; and he had sworn by his own head that of the rebel should soon be struck on the gates of the Seraglio.

LOSS OF THE JULIANA INDIAMAN.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MARGATE).

The Julian, Captain Ogilvie, left Bengal the latter end of a July, and had a fair run to the Downs, at which place she put her mailbags ashore yesterday week, the 21st; and a short time after, Mrs. Ogilvie, the wife of the Captain, was landed. The ship brought up on Sunday in Margate Roads; but the weather being very tempestuous, she drove, and lost one, if not two, anchors. A fishing-boat spoke them, and promised to send off an anchor and cable, which was duly performed; but, owing to the state of the tide, this valuable assistance could not depart before the evening, and their utmost exertions could not enable them to find the Juliana.

It appears from the accounts furnished by the surviving part of the crew, that the ship struck upon the Kentish Knock, when it was thought expedient to cut away all three masts, which was effected, and the vessel floated again. The sea running mountains high, and the wind raging at the time, the boats were lowered, and all hopes of saving the ship abandoned. At this moment, when all hands were preparing to leave her, a heavy swell tore away the boats from the ship's side; in this forlorn state a raft was determined upon, which after much labour was completed, when, by another very heavy swell of the sea, it was actually capsized. Despair, if ever it found a place in the breast of an English seaman, might at this moment reasonably be supposed to enter; but to hasten the catastrophe, the insatiate element quickly swallowed up nearly the whole of this ill-fated crew, poor Captain Ogilvie amongst them; and only three or four have got on shore at Margate, to communicate the dreadful tiding. The above will be found substantially correct.

The following are additional particulars of this lamentable catastrophe. The Juliana had arrived opposite Margate, when a sudden swell of the sea drove her with irresistable violence from off the land, and after being exposed for several hours to the violence of the storm, she was cast upon the Kentish Knock. This was on the evening of the 24th inst. The first thing she lost was her rudder. The distressing situation of the crew during the night passes description; all hands were employed at the pump, but the water yet increased upon them, and every moment they expected the ship to go to pieces Captain Ogilvie, unwilling to quit her till the last remnant of hope was exhausted, prevailed upon his men to continue their exertions and it was not till the afternoon of Christmas day that they resolved to abandon her, and endeavour to save their lives. They then hoisted out the long-boat, into which all who could were taken, and the rest got upon a raft. After the unfortunate beings, thirty-seven in number, had thus left the ship, the Captain imagined that he yet saw some hope of saving part of her cargo, by waiting till the morning; and as there was no immediate danger of the ship going down, actuated by an ardent desire to promote the interests of his employers, and reluctant to abandon his post, he unfortunately persuaded the crew again to return to a scene from which so few were ever to escape. They did so, and lashed the boat and raft to the ship. During this night their sufferings were beyond description; the sea ran mountains high, the water continued to gain upon them, and they were obliged to remain upon the deck, exposed to all the horrible inclemency of the weather. When every hope of saving any particle of the effects was lost, and every moment added to their danger, the Captain gave orders to seek safety in the boat; and notwithstanding the intense darkness of the night, all were instantly in motion. Before however unavoidable preparations were completed, a most violent sea broke upon them, and shivered the boat into pieces. Nothing could now exceed the consternation and despair of the unfortunate victims; but it was of short continuance, for soon after the vessel itself was struck, and immediately sunk. In the dreadful scene that ensued, six of the men only were able to find the raft, and they by that means avoided the immediate fate of their wretched companions. Such however had been the privations they had endured, and such the dreadful inclemency of the night, that four out of the remaining six perished before the morning, and the other two, when quite exhausted, were picked up by a fishing boat, and they only have escaped to tell the dreadful tale. These men have reached London.

The only passengers on board were Miss Heriot, daughter to Lieutenant Heriot, of the Bengal establishment, and her female attendant. This interesting child was coming to England for her education, and the Captain was to have delivered her to the care of her grandfather, who resides at Chelsea.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

We have received an express from Paris, which left that city at nine o'clock on Friday night. It has brought intelligence of considerable importance. By one of our private letters it will be seen that the King's health was for a short time alarmingly affected by the anxieties and fatigues which his Majesty has undergone in consequence of the dissentions between the Chamber of Deputies and his Ministers. At one of the late extraordinary Councils at which his Majesty presided, it was observed, that his conversation was directed to a subject quite different from the one under discussion. The Council remarked this for some time in silence, but at length requested leave to conduct his Majesty to his Chamber where his medical attendants were immediately summoned, and his Majesty soon recovered. He is now able to transact business with his usual ability.

Whether it be to this event, or to the gloomy reports in circulation, which another of our correspondents notices that we are to attribute the continued fall of the French Funds, we know not; but they fell on Friday to 84f. 35c. After the market closed, some business is said to have been done at 84f. with apprehension of being lower on Saturday.

The following are our private letters;

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

"PARIS, DEC. 28.

"I have just heard, and upon good authority, that his Majesty's health has recently sustained a most severe shock. It seems that the mental faculties of his Majesty, affected by a too assiduous attention to public business, by untoward circumstances of various kinds and by the great questions which have lately agitated him, deserted him for a moment; and that power of mind which so eminently distinguishes our august Monarch was for a time snatched from him. This melancholy event took place at the last extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers. The language of the King was the first thing that excited the attention of his Ministers, who, being soon convinced of the nature the malady which had attacked him, caused him to be conducted back to his apartments. Happily, no distressing consequences followed this deplorable circumstance. There is little doubt that his Majesty has recovered the entire possession of his intellectual faculties, and that, under their guidance, this able pilot will long continue in a condition to watch ove, the safety of the vessel of the State."

"PARIS, DEC. 28, EIGHT AT NIGHT.

"There appears to be a panic upon our Exchange, but what is the real cause I am not able to ascertain precisely. The Funds, which were between 85 and 86 on Wednesday and yesterday opened this morning at 85f.5c., and closed at 84f. 35c. After the Market closed, some private bargains were done at 84.

"Some attribute this fall to the revival of the report of the death of the Sultan.

"Others to the reports that war may break out between us and Spain, notwithstanding the Secretary at War has ordered it to be inserted in the *Constitutionnel* of this morning, that these reports are the effect of ill will to the Ministry.

"Others pretend that the Holy Alliance is broken up, and that Russia is marching into Turkey.

"Others, that Austria, instead of keeping her troops at Naples, has just given orders to withdraw them, and will only keep such troops as are necessary to guard the passages where Peper swore to die.

"The Liberals are profiting by these circumstances, to attribute the fall to the want of confidence in the Ministry."

"CITY TWELVE O'CLOCK.

"There was a panic at the Stock Exchange this morning. No sooner had business commenced in Consols at 77⅞, than the large sellers forward, and immediately they declined to 76⅜. At twelve o'clock there was a little reaction, and the quotation was 77. The cause of the depression is ascribed to a fall in the French Funds. It is stated that on Saturday the *rentes* declined to 82. Further large failures are reported at Paris."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At a very late hour this morning, we received a copy of the President's Message to Congress. It occupies four columns and a half of the American Papers, which renders it impossible for us to do more to-day, than select from it those paragraphs which appear of the greatest moment. Its tone is entirely pacific. The commercial regulations with France still remain unsettled, and all negotiations are stated to be suspended for the present. With England and Spain, the commercial and political relations remain unaltered. The American navy has been augmented to the number recommended by Congress, but none of the large vessels have been launched, nor will they be, on account of their probable decay if afloat.---The revenue is described as increasing. The most important part of the Message is that which relates to the affairs of South America.

LOSS OF THE EAST INDIAN INDIAMAN.

(FURTHER PARTICULARS.)

We are sorry to announce the loss of the fine ship East Indian, from hence to London and Calcutta. The following are the particulars, as stated in a letter from the Master to the Owners, Messrs. W. and C. Bolton :---"We left the Humber on Wednesday the 19th Dec. at five P.M., the wind W. N. W.; passed the Dudgeon Light at nine, Cromer at twelve, and the Newarp Light at three A.M.; on Thursday, with the wind at W. and W. by S, we passed Lowestoffe. We tacked ship and stood in for the land, in hopes of getting into the Roads by St. Nicols' Gat, but could not fetch in; as such, were obliged to pass to the Southward, having a whole ebb tide then against us, at ten, the wind came to the S. W. which drove us into a great offing, it then blowing very heard. We tacked at two on Friday moning, and fetched in with Southwould; the wind was then from the westward; at 5 P. M. come to an anchor in Albrob' Bay.----On Saturday morning weighed, and tried to get into Hoseley Bay, but could not; as such, though it not prudent to anchor on the Coast at this season of the year; we bore up for Yarmouth Roads, and came to anchor at 1 P. M.; moderate weather. At 4 A. M. on Sunday the wind came to blow exeessively heavy, and the ship was tending to the weather side; the hands were employed in getting down the topgallant-yards, when a tremendous squall came on, and the ship started her acnhor! more cable was served out, and the best bower was let go, but to no effect; the ship never tended to her anchors, but drove on shore on Yarmouth Sands, to the Northward of the Kettle Bottom Buoy, and soon after became a total wreck. We were all saved about five minutes before the ship fell on her broad side, the sea making a free passage over her. Only a few wainscot logs, part of the cargo, saved."---*Hull Advertiser.*

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BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1822. [NUMBER 1549.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Notice is hereby given.

That on THIS DAY the 4th May,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AN upper roomed House with Out-Houses and a Garden adjoining thereto, situated at Mazagone in a street behind the Church leading to the Dock yard, the Property of the late Mr. ROZARIO de QUADROS, now occupied by Mr. JOSEPH ANTONIO XAVIER, if not previously disposed of by a private sale; please to apply to Sir ROGER de FARIA for further information respecting it, and for having an inspection of the same.

Bombay, 4th May 1822.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચએ

આજનાં•દંને•તારીખ ૪ ઠી•એમ્એ•અપો
રનાં•ક્લાક ૪ નાં•આલનુ•ધેકેર•એક્ત
શા•ઇસીનાં•એને•લગાતાં•ધેકેરેચે•તે•તથા
બીજો•એક્ર•એ•ધેકેરનેજ•લગાતેચે—એ
કારને•મીલક્ત•શ્રી•મરગાંમમાં•દેવલનાં
પછવાડેનાં•મોકેાલામાં•અને•ગાડી•આગા
ન•જવાના•રસ્તા•ઉપરચે•તે•જાકેર•લી
લાંડુ•ક્રરીને•વેચશે—એ•મીલક્ત•મરના
ર•રોજાર•દે•ફુઆદરોશનીચે•અને•કેમાં
કમણાં•જુજે•આનતોન•જાવીઅર•રેકેચે
અને•એ•મીલક્ત•ક્રદાચ•એ•લીલાંડુની
આગાડુ•ધેકેર•મેલે•નકી•વેચાશેતો•જાકે
ર•લીલાંડુ•ક્રરીને•વેચશે—એ•મીલક્ત
ની•શરવે•ઇનીના•વાકિફ•થવાની•કોએ
તો•તે•ધણીએ•શાર•રાજર•દે•ફેરીઆતે•
પુછઆથી•આલંમ•પડશે•અને•એ•બધી
જોવી•કોએતો•તે•ધણીને•દેખાડશે *

તા• ૪ ઠી•એમ્એ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

THE Gentlemen of the settlement are hereby respectfully informed that COWASJEE RUTTONJEE and Co., have purchased an INVESTMENT of a variety of goods imported per *Hadlow*, which are to be exposed to sale in the house opposite to the Military Board's office on Monday next.

CONFECTIONARY from *Hoffman*.—Raspberry, Currant Jam and Jelly &c.

CUTLERY.—Ivory handle Knives and Forks.

WINES.—Port, Cyder and Perry, best [illegible] Beer, Jamaica Rum and Hollands.

OILMAN-STORES.—Hams and Cheese, [illegible]led Herring, Pickles, Sauces of sorts

WOOLLEN.—Welch Flannels, Blan- Shawls and Scorfs.

PERFUMERY from *Smyth*.—Lavender Water, Ivory Tooth and Nail Brushes, Jamaica Pomatum, Hair Powder & Spermaceti Candles

SADDLERY from *Milroy*.—Military & Hunting Saddles complete, Whips of sort, Hessian Bridles &c.

GLASSWARE.—Best plated globe Lamps, double and single branched Wall Shades, cut and plain Table Shades, cut & plain Tumblers and Wine Glasses &c.

PLATED WARE.—&c. &c.

Bombay 3d May 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th Inst.

THE remaining Articles belonging to the Estates of A. Jukes, and T. M. Keate Esq.

And Sundry Articles of Household Furniture to close an account.

Bombay May 4th 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On FRIDAY next the 10th instant
IN TENTS ON THE ESPLANADE
Opposite Captain Dickenson's compound,

THE Household Property of a Family embarked for Europe, consisting of Plate, Plated, Glass, Queens and China ware, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light Chandaliers, handsome sets of Cut Glass Dinner and Dessert Services and an elegant Europe Built Barouche with a pair of powerful Arab Horses, and a set of Harness, if the latter be not previously disposed of by private sale.

Also a very sweet toned Piano Forte and a six barrel Organ, nearly new and in excellent order; as well as a variety of other useful articles &c.

N. B. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock and the things may be seen from Wednesday next the 8th instant.

Bombay 4th May 1822.

VALUABLE
BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 20th instant,
(The sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Auction Rooms in Meadow Street),

THE Library of the Estate of the late Lieuterant Colonel H. W. SEALY, Honorable Company's Artillery.

Also to close an account, a number of valuable Books.

Catalogues of which will be published.

Bombay 4th May 1822.

THIRD
BOMBAY LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the above Lottery signed by the Superintendent are for sale at Rs. 108 each at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1822.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD
BY THE
ADMINISTRATRIX
OF THE LATE
ANTONIO DE SOUZA,
ON THE 14TH DAY OF MAY NEXT
AND ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS,
The following Houses and their Appurtenances, in Lots as undermentioned,

LOT 1ST.—*A Capital Messuage* called *Nabob's House*, with all the offices, buildings & appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in Nisbett's Lane, lately used as the Post office, and late in the occupation of *Charles Law, Esq.*, the whole covering an extent of ground containing 18,407½ square feet, and now unoccupied.

LOT 2D.—*A Messuage* or *Tenement* with all the buildings, offices and appurtenances thereto belonging situate and being No. 24 in Rampart Row (near to *Messrs. Ritchie and Steuart's*) containing 10,311 square feet and now unoccupied.

LOT 3D.—*A Messuage* or *Tenement*, outbuildings and offices with a large Garden well stocked with Fruit Trees, at Byculla, lately in the occupation of *Mr. Edward de Souza*, deceased, the whole containing 1,51,369 square feet, and now unoccupied.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid on the amount of the purchase to the Auctioneer at the time of the sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within 2 months; discount will be allowed for earlier payment.

The necessary Deeds of conveyance to be prepared at the joint expence of the the vendor and purchaser. In case default should be made in the payment of the remainder of the purchase money of any Lot or Lots at the expiration of two months, the deposit of 10 per cent to be forfeited, and such Lot or Lots to be resold by public auction.

Possession to be delivered to the purchaser on payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

Bombay, April 20th 1822.

FRESH
CARBONEL'S
CLARET
IMPORTED ON THE SHIP
HADLOW,
CAPTAIN CRAIGIE,
FOR SALE
At [illegible]t & Co's.

May 1st 1822.

VALUABLE
BOOKS
AND
INSTRUMENTS.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On TUESDAY the 18th of June next
AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,
THE LIBRARY OF
CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq.
LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catalogues may be had by applying to Messrs. KEMPT and Co.

Bombay 26th April 1822.

FOR LONDON
(TO SAIL IN ALL THE NEXT MONTH)
THE SHIP
HADLOW,
JOHN CRAIGIE,
COMMANDER.

Her cargo being ready for shipment, applications for passage to be made to the *Commander*, at the office of *Messrs. Mackintosh and Hamilton.*

Bombay 26th April 1822.

FOR LONDON,
TO TOUCH AT ST. HELENA,
And will go into the Cape should Passengers offer,
THE GEORGE HOME
CAPTAIN TELFER;

WILL positively sail upon the 15th instant, has very superior accommodations for Passengers, & carries a Surgeon, apply to MR. DOUGLAS at *Jahangeer & Nowrojee Nasservanjee's office.*

Bombay, 4th May 1822.

FOR LONDON
THE SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,
OF 600 TONS
CAPTAIN WILLIAM MORGAN,

This fine teak built ship, has very superior accommodations, and will sail for London in December, if a sufficient number of Passengers can be obtained. For further particulars apply to MR. WILLIAM MILBURN, Apollo Street.

Bombay 2d May 1822.

FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.

MR. ANDERSON, has for Sale THE BHAGOAT GEETA or *Dialogues of Kreeshna* and *Arjoon* in Eighteen Lectures with notes in 2 vols., translated from the original, in the Sanskreet, or ancient language of the Brahmans, By CHARLES WILKINS, Senior Merchant in the Service of the Hon'ble the East India Company on their Bengal Establishment.—Price Rupees 500.

Bombay, 4th May 1822.

Lottery of Superior Books
OF
POPULAR INTEREST,
AND
GENERAL UTILITY

COMPRISING a Set of the latest Encyclopedia or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Science, and Literature ever Imported to India, by Rees, F, R.S. with fine plates, bound in the most superb manner in Russia, with Marble leaves. &c. &.

Several Sets of Sir Walter Scott's works, Fielding's works, and the Asiatic Researches of Arts, Science of Literature of British India, half bound in Russia, and Hume's History of England and continuation by Smollet

A few Tickets still remaining unsold, and may be had on application at *MR. ANDERSON'S* office adjoining *"THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY"* where the scheme & the list of Subscribers may be known. The Drawing will positively take place on Monday the 24th June next,—at *"THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY."*—at 2 P. M.

Bombay, 4th May 1822

Bombay Town-Hall *LOTTERY.*

THE Managers of the above Lottery Club, being desirous to close the said Club, on or before the 10th Instant. any person or persons that may be willing to Subscribe, will be pleased to notify the same to Mr. Anderson, at his Office, adjoining "The British and Foreign Library" each share amounts to fifty four (54) Rupees; and any member may hold as many shares in the above Lottery;—Provided that a Draft or Cash, may be forwarded for such number of shares as he or they, may be desirous to hold in the said Club

Bombay 4th May, 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE HOUSE No, 26
OPPOSITE TO
Eduljee Cursettjee's Sons Shops,
IN MEADOW STREET.
A FEW CARBOYS OF
PARTICULAR OLD
SHIRAZ WINE,

Bombay, May 3d 1822.

PORT WINE
AND
CLARET.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
UNDER
Messrs. Forbes & Co.'s Office;

A few six dozen chests of Port Wine of excellent quality, imported by the Hannah, from London, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

ALSO

A few 6 dozen chests of Christopher's superior first Growth Chateau Margeaux Claret, imported per ship Alexander, from London, at Rupees 40 per dozen.

Some 12 and 6 dozen chests of superior Claret of Colonel Palmer's Growth, imported per Mulgrave Castle and Phœnix, from London, at Rupees 35 per dozen.

Bombay 16th April 1822.

UNDER THE SANCTION & PATRONAGE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE MOST NOBLE THE
Marquis of Hastings.

PROSPECTUS

FOR Publishing by Subscription, a Series of Views in the Province of Kumaon, in the Napaul Country, (in Number Twenty,) exhibiting the Character of the Foliage, Style of Building, Mode of Cultivating, &c. &c. &c. in that Mountainous Part of the World; taken by an Officer, whilst employed with the Detachment under the Command of Colonel Nicolls, Quarter Master General of H. M. Forces in India, which can hardly fail to be highly interesting to all those engaged on that occasion, as well as their Military Brethren and Friends in general.

The above Views will in the first instance, be Painted in Oil Colors, and then placed in the hands of an able Artist for the purpose of being executed in the best Style of Colored Engraving, and struck off on fine Wove Paper, each plate not to be less than 24 by 16 inches.

To Subscribers 200 Rupees per Set.

Non-Subscribers 250 ditto per ditto.

Gentlemen desirous of subscribing are requested to make known their names to Messrs. Mackintosh & Co. at Calcutta.
" Arbuthnot & Co. at Madras.
" Shotton Malcolm & Co. at Bombay.

Bombay, 13th April 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, ...	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

A CARD.

MRS. JOLLIFFE takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to her Friends and the Public in general, her Brother's arrival at the Presidency to superintend the Education of the young Gentlemen and Ladies entrusted to the care of her late husband; and begs that all letters relative to the School may be addressed to MR. W. G. JOLLIFFE, who is authorized to receive the same.

Breach House Seminary.

Bombay 24th April 1822.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN [illegible] of the [illegible] having taken c[illegible] late Captain G[illegible] Battalion 2d [illegible]

paying regimental debts, servants' wages &c., lodged in the Honorable Company's Treasury, the sum of Rupees (812 0-7) eight hundred and twelve and seventy six reas.

Advertisement.

APPPICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of CAPT. GOODWIN POUSBORNE SEWARD, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, May 3d 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Ensign CHARLES CLUTTON, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 27th April 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of WILLIAM SYMONDS COOKE, Esquire, late an Assistant Surgeon in the military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 27th April 1822.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of April 1822.

1822		THERMOMETER 11 A. M	THERMOMETER 1 P. M	THERMOMETER 3 P. M	BAROMETER 11 A. M		BAROMETER 3 P. M	
April.	*date*	*degs.*	*degs*	*degs.*	*In.dec*		*In.dec.*	
Monday	1	85	86½	87	30	19	30	02
	2	85	86½	86½	30	19	30	02
	3	85½	85½	85½	30	16	30	07
	4	83½	84½	84½	30	14	30	06
	5	83	83½	84	30	14	30	04
	6	82½	83	83½	30	12	30	04
	7	82½	83	83½	30	12	30	03
	8	82½	83½	83	30	12	30	04
	9	84	85	85½	30	05	30	05
	10	85	85½	85½	30	06	30	01
	11	84½	85	85	30	19	30	02
	12	83½	84	84½	30	13	30	05
	13	82½	83½	84	30	12	30	02
	14	82½	83½	83½	30	06	30	09
	15	83½	83½	84	30	06	30	09
	16	83	84	84	30	19	30	02
	17	84	84½	84½	30	11	30	02
	18	84	85	84½	30	14	30	05
	19	83½	84½	84½	30	12	30	03
	20	83½	84½	84½	30	08	30	01
	21	83½	84½	84½	30	07	30	04
	22	84	84½	84½	30	19	30	01
	23	84½	84½	84½	30	11	30	05
	24	84½	84½	84½	30	13	30	03
	25	84½	85	84½	30	19	30	01
	26	84½	85	85	30	04	29	96
	27	84½	85	85½	30	04	29	96
	28	84½	85½	86	30	01	29	96
	29	85	86	85½	30	01	29	93
	30	85½	86½	86	30	01	29	94

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH APRIL 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE [illegible]

advanced rate of twenty four reas per dram, of 40 drams to the gallon, the profits arising therefrom to be applied towards forming a General Regimental Canteen fund, to defray the expenses of servants, small Articles of furniture, and utensils &c. &c. required for the canteen.

2. Government will provide separate rooms at each canteen for the accommodation of the Serjeants and for the Drummers and Rank and File, also Bar, store room, and Godown, with tables, benches, cupboards and shelves, with water shed and Casks.

3. The buildings will be considered as public property, and, together with the fixtures, kept in repair by Government. But Tables, Benches, and cupboards will only be supplied at the public expence when new are required, they are to be kept in repair by the fund.

4. The situations of the Buildings to be erected for canteens will be fixed upon without delay, by Officers Commanding Divisions and stations, in communication with, and under instructions from, the Quarter Master General of the Army.

5. The dimensions of the Buildings to erected are to be calculated upon, according to the number of troops each Post, Barrack, or cantonment is designed to contain, and at the following rates, viz. for 500 men, a room capable of containing 12 tables and benches, each table or box accommodating eight persons, and occupying a space of 6 feet 6 inches, by 6 feet 8 inches exclusive of passages, serjeant's room, bar, servant's room, godowns &c. &c. the latter to be all in proportion to the size of the former. For each 100 men above 500, one box additional to be calculated on.

6. All supplies of spirits by the Commissariat for the use of canteens are to be subject to a survey by a Committee, if required previously to being issued, but such Committees are, when it may be practicable, to be general and not Regimental ones. Should, therefore, spirits tendered for issue be objected to, the Commanding Officer will apply to the Officer Commanding the station for a Committee to survey and report upon them. Proceedings of such Committees to be laid before the Officer Commanding the station, and a duplicate thereof furnished to the Commissariat Officer on the spot; and sealed samples of the Liquor are, after approval by the Committee, to be furnished to the Regiment, to be deposited in the Quarter Master's Office, to be compared with the liquor vended in the canteens whenever necessary.

7. All accounts for spirits supplied to the canteens are to be made up, and settled monthly by Quarter Masters of corps, and the Commissariat, through the medium of the Pay Office of the station, the Officer of the Commissariate being held responsible that his bills are presented regularly for payment on the 1st of every month, or as soon after as practicable. Quarter Masters will likewise give in to their Commanding Officers every month a certificate of their having adjusted all demands for such supplies to the end of the proceeding month to be lodged in the Regimental Office.

8. Stamped measares will be furnished to all canteens from the public Stores, in requisite proportions, and on regular Indents countersigned by the Commanding Officers.

9. The accounts of the Canteen Fund are to be kept by the Quarter Masters of corps, under the control of the Commanding Officers: to whom the Quarter Masters will deliver in a balanced statement of them every month, as copied from the Fund Book.

10. The Canteen fund book is to be open for the inspection of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment and of the station of all times; and is to be produced at all inspections, where the other Books of the Regiment are; particularly at all reviews or inspections of the corps. In this Book will also be kept, under the directions of the Quarter Master and signed by him, an Inventory of all Furniture, Stores, & utensils belonging to the Fund; exhibiting a view of all receipts and expenditure of property; which is to be regularly balanced every Quarter, and signed by the Committee hereafter named.

11. A Quarterly Committee consisting of the three next Senior Officers to the Commanding Officer is also to be ordered for the inspection of the accounts and examination of the Stores and property, and will sign the Books accordingly. The Committee to meet as soon after accounts are closed to the periods following as practicable viz. 31st Mar. 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December.

12. For the trouble and responsibility thrown upon the Quarter Masters by the establishment of these canteens an allowance will be made to them out of the Fund at the following rates viz. for every hundred men (including Serjeants, Drummers and Rank and File) borne present on the Muster Rolls during the month Rupees 15, but after 500 men, to be calculated at the rate of Rupees 10 only per every hundred.

13, Beside the spirits supplied by the Commissariat, the canteens are to be kept constantly and abundantly supplied with Wines, Beer, and European spirits, to be provided by the Quarter Master under directions from the Commanding Officer. All articles of this description, however, are to be surveyed by a Regimental Committee of three Officers previous to being permitted to be sold who, after putting their seal on samples of each, to be deposited in the Quarter Master's office for comparison with the liquor sold whenever necessary, and, ascertaining that they are of good and wholesome quality, will fix the price of them, permitting no addition to the prime cost, but what is sufficient to defray the carriage, leakage, breakage and any other unavoidable expense.

14. All articles of canteen furniture (with the exception of those supplied by Government as in article 2) Lamps, Candlesticks, and utensils for drinking out of &c. to be provided out of the Fund; and in case of damage arising from breakage by persons frequenting the canteen, the articles are to be immediately repaired or replaced by them; in failure of which the cost thereof, if not immediately paid into the fund, is to be debited against their accounts by the Quarter Master for that purpose. The expense of lighting is also to be defrayed by the fund.

15. No charge against the Fund, whether for servants wages, articles purchased, or for any other expenditure whatsoever, to be admitted without the Commanding Officer's authority in writing. All vouchers therefore for charges against the [illegible]

persons frequenting the Canteen, should he not have the damage made good immediately or recover the amount thereof for the Fund before the end of the Month, he is himself to be charged with it by the Quarter Master, who will, in like manner, be held responsible in his turn for any remissness on his part in not securing to the Fund, the recovery of al money due to it upon such account.

18. No spirits, either Country or European, to be permitted to be taken out of the Canteen, on any account whatsoever, but by authority of the Commanding officer in writing.

19. The Canteen Serjeants will be permitted to retail at a moderate profit, but not exceeding the prices in the Bazars of the station, such petty articles of supply as Sugar, Limes, or Limes Juce. Biscuit, Bread, Butter, Cheese, Saltfish, cold meats, Fruits, Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. They will also be permitted to supply dinners and suppers.

20. The articles of Limes & lime juice & Sugar are, in particular, to be always ready at hand, in abundance, for those who desire to make their spirits into punch, and the charges for them are to be the lowest that they can be sold at; the serjeant will also be held most particularly responsible for having water, well cooled, always at hand for immediaste use.

21. It is to be understood, however, that the Fund is not to be chargeable with the fuel, cooking utensils, crockery ware or other Articles required for the furnishing of the things mentioned in the last number but one; those Articles are to be furnished by the Serjeant out of his profits arising from the sale of those supplies.

22. The Price of every Article sold at the Canteen, as also the amount at which all Articles of furniture, utensils or other property belonging to the Canteen, whether of the Government, the Fund, or the Serjeant, broken or destroyed thro' carelessness or wilfulness are to be charged, are to be exhabited on a board, which is to be kept constantly hung up in the Canteen for the information of any person concerned. An abstract of the rules and Regulations of the Canteen is also to be kept constantly hung up in the room. The former board to be signed by the Quarter Master, (by the Commanding Officer's order,) and the latter by the Adjutant.

23. When the state of the Fund will admit of it, Commanding officers may sanction such disbursements as they may judge proper to provide articles for the amusement and recreation of the men frequenting the Canteen such as

Newspapers,
Skettles,
Nine Pins,
Quoits,
Cricket Bats and Balls,
Trap Balls and Bats &c. &c. All such articles to be kept under charge of the Serjeant who will be held responsible for them.

24. Should the state of the Fund also admit of it, after all the charges already defined, a portion of the monthly profits may be credited to the Regimental Fund or stock Purse, to be applied to the sole and exclusive benefit of the men of the Regiment or thier families; should, however, the receipts of the Fund fall short of the expenditure in any subsequent month, the deficiency must be made good from the Regimental Fund to the extent of any sum with which it may have been credited from the Canteen Fund; and it is to be clearly understood that Government is not to be called upon at any time to contribute more aid to the establishment than has been promised in the three first articles of these Regulations.

25. When Regiments are moving from one station to another, they may either take their Canteen property with them, or dispose of it to the Corps that relieve them, or in any such other way as they think proper, but the building & public property are to be taken charge of by the Barrack Master in the same manner as any other public buildings or property.

26. Should the Canteen establishment be at at time broke up, the balance of the Fund, whatever it may be, will fall to the Regimental Fund.

27. Canteens are to be considered exclusively for the use of the Soldiers of the Regiment to which the Canteen is attached; and no Soldiers of other Regts. are to be permitted to enter them without leave of the Commanding officer of the Corps the Canteen belongs to; but at all stations where European detachments may be doing duty, and which from their limited numbers, cannot have a Canteen to themselves, the officer Commanding will make encharrangments with the Corps to which the Canteen belongs as he may consider most judicious and best adapted to ensure the Non-commissioned officers, Rank and File, of his detachment, a due and fair participation in the comforts and advantages of the Canteen; his men always, of course, considering themselves bound in obedience to the rules and Regulations of it.

28. The establishment of Canteens being made with the view to the comfort, recreation, and health of the Europeau Troops, it is expected that every exertion will be made to ensure these important obiects; by a strict attention to the interior œconomy and management of the establishments. Two great points to be kept constantly in view, in furtherence of them, are, that the liquors of every description sold, must always be of the best quality and cheaper than can be purchased in any of the neighbouring Bazars, and that the Canteen is generally to be kept open at all hours during the day when not interfering with other arrangments or duties of the Regiment, and which in all cases must be determined by the officer commanding, by which measures it is hoped that the inducements, on the part of the Soldiers, to seek abroad for the means of indulging his propensity to drink, will be considerably lessened, while he will be gradually weaned from those habits of intemperance to which an European in his walk of life is but too prone in this country. Frequent personal inspections and a vigilant superindence by those in authority can alone ensure these desirable objects.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary regulations for the discipline and management, of these establishments as shall, in his Excellensys judgement, give due, effect to the views and intentions of Government.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that where there may happen to be small details of Troops, an Artillery or Infantry, and no Canteen establishment, the men be supplied with liquor from the Commissarial Department.

Field Bat a stations are not intitled to this indulgence, more than perhaps by the erection of a temporary Building for a Canteen on the special sanction of Government where Canteens are established, the second daily dram issued for three days after arrival at fixed stations, as has lately been the practise, is discontinued, more particularly as encouraging habits injurious to youth en first arrival in this Country.

Bombay Castle 24th April.

Surgeon J. G. Moyle of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, is allowed a furlough to to England on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant W. A. Tate of the Engineers is permitted to proceed to the Malabar Coast on his private affairs, and to continue there until the close of the approaching monsoon.

Bombay Castle 25th April 1822

The appointment by Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable Lincolm Stanhope, of Capt. Harvey to act as Interpreter to the station of Kairah, is confirmed and is to continue until a Battalion may be stationed at Krira having an Interpreter, or until further Orders.

Subadar Major Purrusram Sing of the 1st Battalion, 3d Regiment N. I. is appointed to the Command of the Fort of Trimbuck.

Major E. L. Smith of the 5th Regt. of Madras Light Cavalry is permitted to repair to Fort St. George, via Bombay, on his private affairs, with leave of absence for a period of Six Months.

Captain E. A. Robinson of the European Regt. is allowed to proceed to Sea on Sick Certificate for a period of Six Months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 29th April 1822.

Referring to the General order of the 7th of August 1817, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the terms of the Certificate required by that Order from the Quarter Master General, to entitle an officer, delivering in a Journal or Field Book, to the allowance of (100) one hundred Rupees per mensem. The Certificate is in future to be to the following effect, viz. that the Survey delivered in is entirely, or in part, descriptive of new routes or tracts, relative to which there is not sufficiently ample information on the records of his department.

Bombay Castle 30th April 1822.

Ensign J. H. Hungerford, of the European Regiment, is, at his own request, removed to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and is to rank in that Regiment 5th Ensign, immediately below Ensign A. Bradford.

Lieutenant Stratford Powell, Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Line Adjutant at Rajcote from 1st May 1822.

Lieutenant Thomas R. Billamore of the 2d Battalion, 1st. or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant to that Battalion from the 1st May 1822.

Bombay Castle 1st May 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major James Sutherland, to the situation of Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, and to place all Military Surveys under his Superintendance.

The duties of his office will, hereafter, be more particularly defined.

Lieutenant Jopp, is appointed to succeed Major Sutherland as Surveyor of the Deckan.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having reported their arrival at Bombay, on board the Berwickshire, on the 27th of last month, and produced their Certificates of appointment as Cadets for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to Ensigns, their date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

Messrs. George Fisher,
" Thomas Ridout,
" John Alves Inglis,
" Donald Mackay Scobie.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Scott, of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, is allowed a furlough to England on Sick Certificate, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having resolved that an efficient Lieutenant Colonel shall be added to the Corps of Engineer in the room of Major General William Atkins, the following promotions and alterations, are, accordingly, to take place; Major General Atkins will be returned as supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel in his Corps.

Corps of Engineers

PROMOTION.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Senior Major John Johnson C. B. to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Atkins.---Date of rank 19th July 1821.

Adjustment of rank.

Major Thomas A. Cowper, Captain Thomas Remon, and Lieutenant Thomas B. Jervis, to take rank vice Johnson promoted.---Do. do. do.

PROMOTIONS.

Brevet Major and Senior Captain Samuel Goodfellow, to be Major, Lieutenant Lenox J. Frederick, to be Captain, and Ensign Stephen Slight to be Lieutenant vice Bentley deceased.--1st April 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sect. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE.

1st MAY 1822.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Mr. Wells, Senior Midshipman in the Hon'ble Company's Marine, a furlough to England on Sick Certificate under the existing Regulations.

By Order of the Hon'ble, the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH.
Sect. to Govt

CORRESPONDENTS.

AZOTIC and D. are received and shall occupy the first spare column we have.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 4TH MAY 1822

Our last regular number had scarcely issued from the press, when we were called on to announce in an extra the arrival of the H. C. Ship Berwickshire, from the Downs the 5th January. We gave a very brief summary of the intelligence brought by this ship. We have not been fortunate enough to receive any of our regular files of papers by the Berwickshire, but the kindnesses of friends have accommodated us with a perusal of the Times in regular series to the middle of December, & with a few papers of the 24th 28th 30th & 31st of that month. From these we have made as copious extracts as our limits & means have permitted.

Except on the classic soil of ancient Greece, the olive branch of peace flourishes throughout Europe; but the satisfaction we receive in contemplating this picture, is considerably dimped by the appearance which the internal state of several of the empires of the West exhibit, and more particularly by that of Ireland, the aspect of which is truly deplorable. Considerable agitation also disturbs the Spanish kingdom, but we do not observe that this political ferment has been lately attended with any atrocities: the epidemic malady continues to rage, & to carry off numbers in Barcelona and along the eastern coast of Spain.

The King of France has been seriously unwell, his mental faculties appear to have failed him for some time; the last accounts state that his majesty was recovered.

The Greeks still make head, and from the accounts published in the public papers we should infer that war between Russia and the Porte is become more probable than ever.

The south of Italy continues to be overrun by bands of organized robbers.

We have been in daily expectation of the arrival of the free traders Medina, Nestor and Swallow, and of the H. C. ships Duke of York and Dunira. The former vessels had sailed previously to the Berwickshire. The first, viz. the Medina, however, had met with such continued bad weather that she had been obliged to put into Plymouth to repair her damages, and it seems doubtful whether she had resailed from that port when the Berwickshire left the Downs. The Berwickshire got underweigh with the wind blowing hard from the Eastward, she got round the South Foreland about 10 A. M., at which time a ship, supposed to be the Duke of York was also underweigh and following the Berwickshire; the latter vessel did not however see her after she had weathered the South Foreland: the Dunira was in the river when the Berwickshire sailed, and the strong easterly gale which carried the latter vessel almost to the Line may have prevented the former putting to sea.

The packets for England by H. M. Ship Ganges, and free trader Hannah, will be closed this evening at 5, at the General Post Office.

The George Home, Capt. Telfer, is to sail for London we are informed, about the 15th inst.

H. M Ship Leander Capt. Blackwood, bearing the flag of H. E. Rear Admiral the Hon: Sir Henry Blackwood Bt. K. C. B. &c, the Naval Commander in chief, and H. M. Ship Ganges, Capt. Collier C. B., will sail to morrow.

Yesterday 3 or 4 ships of the port commenced loading Cotton for China.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Friday the 26th ultimo, the Court having met pursuant to adjournmen, the Grand Jury presented a true bill against Govindjee Anuntajee and Govindjee Wiswanathjee, for subornation of perjury. The Grand Jury were then discharged. The traverse of the King against Jaising Muller Roa for an assault and false imprisonment was then called on, and the defendant found guilty and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and a fine of one rupee.

The Court stands adjourned till Monday the 13th instant, for which day the trial of the traverse of the King against W. B. Hockley, Esq. is now fixed.

In virtue of a commission, transmitted by the Highland Society of London, naming certain Commissioners at Bombay for the formation of a branch at that presidency, the first general meeting of the Bombay Highland Society was held on Thursday evening last, the 2d instant, at Parell, under the auspices of the Hon'ble the Governor, by whom a sumptuous banquet was given to the members.

On this occasion, twenty four new subscribers were added to the institution. On their names being read by the Secretary, Mr. Stewart, it was proprosed by the Hon'ble Mr. Elphins one, seconded by Mr. Prendergast, and carried by acclamation, that they should be enrolled as members of this institution, the objects of which are —

1st. To preserve the Martial Spirit, Language, Dress, Music and Antiquities of the Antient Caledonians.

2d. For rescuing from oblivion, the valuable remains of Celtic Literature.

3d. For the establishment and support of Gaelic Schools in the Highlands of Scotland, and in other parts of the British Empire

4th. For relieving Distressed Highlanders, at a distance from their Native Homes; and

5th. For promoting the improvement and general welfare of the Northern Parts of the Kingdom.

The warm feelings of patriotism, which animate the breast of almost all northern men, will no doubt soon contribute to render the labors of this society highly beneficial to the Mother Country, and may promote the welfare of the British Empire at large.

During the evening some lively and humorous songs were sung with pleasing effect, and the performance of a Highland Minstrel, dressed in the garb of the Mountains, added life and interest to the festive scene.

We have been enabled to obtain a list of the principal toasts given during the evening, which is subjoined.

1st. The Kirk of Scotland.
A National air, by the Bagpiper.
2d. The King.
God save the King, by the Band.
2d. The Duke of York and the Army.
Duke of York's March, by the Band.
4th. The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.
Rule Britannia, by the Band.
5th. The President and Members of the Highland Society of London, the Parent Branch.
The Gathering of the Clans, by the Piper.
6th. The Bombay Branch of the Highland Society of London.
Willie brew'd a peck of Maut, by the Band.
7th. The Highland Society of Scotland.
O'er the Hills and far awa, by the Piper.
8th. The Highlands of Scotland---The stronghold of National independence, the Antient Asylum of Learning, the Seat of the Hero and the Muse, and the refuge of the Unfortunate.
Garb of Old Gaul, by the Band three times round the table. SONG, *The Highland March.*
9th. The Garb of the Country. May it never be tarnished.
Ranting roaring Highland Man, by the Piper. SONG. *Willie brew'd &c.*
10th. The Memory of Fingal, the Hero, who formed a Barrier against the Kings of the world; and of Ossian, that enchanting Muse, who celebrated the mighty deeds of his Sire.
Mackintoch's lament and Tullochgorum, by the Piper. SONG, *Donald Macdonald.*
11th. The immortal memory of Wallace and of Bruce, who successfully stemm'd the torrent of oppression, and revived the heroism of their Country.
Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled &c. by the Band. SONG, *Scots wha hae &c.*
12th The field of fame---May it continue to afford a space for the qualities of those men, whom one of England's greatest Ministers (The first Mr. Pitt) pronounced to be the ablest Defenders of the Country.
Up and war them a Willie. The Grant's March, by the Piper,

Various other excellent songs were sung, but latterly the recollection of our friends was not quite so clear as in the

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rly part of the evening to detail particulars.

The 28th instant is fixed for the next meeting of the society.

We have great satisfaction in publishing the following correspondence.

On Board the H. C. S. Berwickshire.
26th April 1822

DEAR SIR,

Prior to taking leave of you upon the happy termination of our passage we wish unanimously and warmly, to express the feelings which we entertain, of the kindness and liberality which you have shewn, to every person on board, and that nothing tending to the comfort of your passengers, has been in any single instance omitted.—We fervently hope, that your course thro' life, will be like to the fair and prosperous voyage we have had, and we can assure you few of your well-wishers will witness or hear of your success with more real satisfaction than

Your sincere & obliged friends,

W. Morison, Captain.
G. T. Gordon, Capt.
E. M. Wood, Capt.
Mrs. D. Waddington,
A. S. Wood,
A. Stevens,
R. S. Hough,
L. H. Hough,
M. L. Mumbee,
G. Grant,
J. Alves Inglis,
D. M. Scobie,
Thomas Ridout,
G. Fisher,

To
Capt. J. Shepherd,
Commdg. H C S.
Berwickshire,

26th April 1822.

MY DEAR SIR,

I need not express to you, with what pleasure I inclose the sentiments of all your passengers on the very handsome manner we have been treated by you, on our passage from England; and I am further requested to beg, you will convey to Mr. Madden and the whole of your officers, their acknowledgements for the kindness and attention to us; and wishing you all health, prosperity and happiness, and that your noble ship the Berwickshire may convey you all safe to your Native Land allow me to subscribe myself your most sincere friend.

W. MORISON.

To
CAPT, J. SHEPHERD,
H. C. S. Berwickshire.

DEAR MORISON,

I beg to acknowledge your very kind letter enclosing the handsome but too flattering sentiments of the Ladies and Gentlemen on board. As I feel confident that you have all much overrated my feeble attempts to promote harmony and comfort during our passage, I am the more sensible of my good fortune in having met, in my passengers, such kind and indulgent friends as seldom fall to the lot of many commanders

You will oblige me by conveying to the Ladies and Gentlemen the sincere pleasure and gratification I have received from their joint letter, and my warmest thanks for their united good wishes.

I shall often look back with pleasure on the happy days I have passed in the society on board this my first voyage of the Berwickshire, and I can assure you my best wishes will attend those friends wherever they go.

I will not fail to express the kind sentiments of your letter to the officers of the ship, who I am sure will unite with me in best wishes for you all.

I am, Dear Morison
Your faithfully
JOHN SHEPHERD,

CAPT. MORISON,
H. Cs. S. BERWICKSHIRE,
at Sea 26th April 1822.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of VESSELS' in the RIVER HOUGHLY 1, April 1822.

Vessel's Name.	*Tons.*	*Managing Owners.*	*Commander.*	*Destination and when expected to Sail.*
Ship Adamant	427	Ferguson and Co	N. Easterby	For London in day or two.
" Ganges	418	Palmer and Co	W. Chiners	Do.——15th April.
" John Barry	528	Small and Co	R. Dobson	Do.——via Cape 20th Do.
" Henry Porchers	487	Alex. and Co.	F. A. Cunnaham	
" Thames	500	Davidson R. and Co	C. F. Davis	Bombay day or two.
" Valetta	300	Macklintock and Co	A. W Tuder	Isle of France in a day or two.
" Mahomed Shaw	460		D. Oliver	Penang, Sincapoor in a day or two
" Lady Nugent	512	J. Scott and Co	J. Hunter	Mediterranean in a few day.
" Eleanor	300	J Montgomery	A. L. Turvet	Delivering Salt.
" Charles Mills	580	Palmer and Co	G. Wise	
" Mary Ann	545		J. Webster	Do ——Sugar.
" Alfred	681	Alex. and Co.	W. Dolge	Do ——Timber.
" Britania	769	Palmer and Co.	W. Snaddil	
" Liverpool	527	Do.	J. Green	Recently River.
" Resolution	272		H. Humphery	For South America.
" Sea flower sold to the Spaniard	272			Sooloo and Manilla.
" Hashimy	497	Rustomjee Cawasjee and Co	J. J. Denaham	Bencoolen.
" Roberts	602	Hutton and Co	C. H. Bean	Laid up.
" Princess Charlotte	261		S. Masengh m	Under Repair.
" Harriet	238	Meer Eckram Ally		Gulph.
" Victory	746	C. Reid	M. F. Crisps	Laid up.
" Mary	217	Do		
" Ajax	476		A. Scott	Condemned.
" Brig Calder (New)	200	Barretto and Son		Laid up.
" Caroline	160	Brean and Co		
" Horatio	108	J. Scott and Co	A. M. O. Badwell	Ceylon left Town 1st March.
AMERICAN VESSEL.				
" Brig Charles	230		Solemon Towe	
FRENCH VESSELS.				
" Ship Penelope	573		D. Hillair	For Pondechery & Bourbon in few days Bourbon & Nant left Town on the 29th Nov.
" Brig Isabell	190			
PORTUGUSE VESSEL				
" Ship Premeri Rey de Reino Undo	770		F P. de Linios	
" Camoes	450		D. J. da Roza	
ARAB VESSEL.				
" Futta Palman	488		Sheik Mahomed	Returning to Calcutta for Repair.
" H. M Ship Glasgow			Capt. B. C. Doyle	
" H. C. Melton			Capt. W. Maxfield	For Madras in a few days.

ABSTRACT of SHIPPING in the RIVER HOUGHLY, 1st April 1822.

Discription of Vessel	*No. of* Vessel.	Tons.
H. M. Ship	1	
H. C. Ship	1	
Free Trader	4	1852
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country trade	16	7108
Laid up for sale or Freight	5	2049
American Vessel	1	230
French	2	763
Portuguese	2	1220
Arabian	1	438
Total	31	13660
Dhonies or Coasting Vessel	8	1174
Free Trader in River on the 1st April 1821	5	2438
Do. Do. 1 18.2	4	1852
Decrease	1	581

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. and Adjutant S. Robson, Invalid Battalion.
Captain G. T. Gordon 2d Light Cavalry.
Capt. W. Morison, 9th N. I.
Cadet A. Inglis.
Capt. E. M. Wood, 7th Regiment.
Lieut. Henry Robson, 1st | 10th Regt.
Cadet D. M. Scobei.
Cadet G. Fisher.
Cadet S. Ridout.
Capt. M. F. Collis, 2d | 8th Regt.
Capt. Place 65th Regt. A. D. C.
Doctor Kennedy, Baroda Residency.
DEPARTURES.—Major Moyle.
Lieut. Elderton, 1st | 2d.
Lieut. W. A. Tate Engineers.
Capt. Wm. Ledlie, 1st | 19th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon Thomas Tomkinson, Madras Establishment.
Superintending Surgeon, J. W. Milne.
Major G. B. Brooks 2d | 11th.

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—27th April, H. C. Ship Berwickshire, Captain John Shepherd, from England, the 5th January 1822.

28th H. C. Cruiser Prince of Wales, Lieut. W. S. Collinson, from Calicut the 4 April.

Passengers per H. C. Ship Berwickshire were published in our Extra of Saturday last.

DEPARTURES.—28th April Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain John Hill, to Madras and Calcutta.

29th Ship Rockingham, Captain G. Waugh, to London.

30th H. C. Cruiser Mercury, Lieut. J. Stout, to Mangalore.

Passengers by the Bombay Merchant.

Captain Wallington, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Higgs, G. Prinsep Esq.

Passengers by the Ship Rockingham.

Mrs. Bazett Doveton and 2 children, Mr. Assist. Surgeon & Mrs. Moyle with 2 children, Mrs. Stevenson and 3 children, Lieut. Elderton, 1st | 2d Regt. N. I., Ensign John Cooper, Ensign D. McCardy 47th Regt., Lieut. Dundie, Captain Suxpitch, Capt. T. P. Ball of the Madras Establishment, Mr. Mailland, George Burns, private H. M, 67th Regt.

ERRATA IN PASSENGERS PER HADLOW.
For Rev. and Mrs. *Fyou*, read, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. *Fyvie.*

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 12th, Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo, from Etamakooloo.

13th H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain C. Richardson, C. B. from a Cruize.

16th Brig Lutchmy, Berteaux, from Port Louis 16th January, and Pondicherry 15th April.

April 16th H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain C. Richardson, C. B. from a Cruize.

DEPARTURES.—April 13th, Brig Stonham, G. Griffiths, for Escapilly.

14th, Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, for Calcutta.

April 13th H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain C. Richardson, C. B. on a Cruize.

16th Schooner Commerce, S. Cole, for Masulipatam.

18th, H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Captain T. W. Twynan, on a Cruize.

Do. Cutter Gertruyda, Lessa, for Masulipatam.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain C. Richardson C. B.
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson.
Ship Edward Strettell, Balston.
Ship Mercure, Chevelaure.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Lion, T. W. Stuat.
Brig Lutchmy, Berteaux.
Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo.

PENANG ARRIVALS.

February 25. Brig Viagante, P. Noqueira from Calcutta 2d, left Pilot 9th February; Ship Edmonstone, Charles Oakley, from Bombay 8th January; 26 Brig Good Intention. Williams Gerard. from Singapore 14th February, Malacca 21st ditto

March 8, Ship Wellington, G. Maxwell, from Calcutta 12th February, left Pilot 21st ditto.

Passenger per Brig Good Intention, Mr. Cooper

PENANG DEPARTURES.

February 22, Ship Rey, do Reino Unido, J. P. D. Limas, for Calcutta, do. 23, Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, for Sigapore; do. do. Brig Helen, L. Teixeir, for Pedier Coast.

March 6. Brig Good Intention, W. Gerard, for, Malacca and Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—6th April Lady Farquhar A. Ambrose from Mauritious Jan. 31.

Do. Titaghur, T. Taylor from Rangoon Mar. 23

8th Do. Pallas W. Cock from Madras Mar. 30

11th Do. St. Thiago Maior F. A. Madeira from Lisbon June 24

11th March of Hastings J. Rutherford from Bombay Feb. 17

12th April Eliza R. Gibson, from Mauritius Feb. 1st.

Passengers per Lady Furquhar, from Mauritius.

From Mauritius.—Mr. John Hinder, 3d Officer of the Ship Lady Flora, 13 Lascars and Sepoys belonging to the Ship Matilda, Captain Scarvell. *From Modras.*—Mr. Thomas Fims, Chief Officer of the Drig Stoneham.

Per Brig Titaghur.—Messrs. J. Oliver, and W. Worth, Free Marriners.

Passengers per Marchioness of Hastings.—from Bombay, Mrs. Rutherford, Captaiu W. Heude, 23d, Madras N. I. and Mr. Samuel Parker, Mariner.

Per St. Thiago Maior, from Rio Janeiro, Messrs. A. V. Cortello, P. F. Da. Oliveira, and T. T. F. Da Veiga, Merchants.

DEPARTURES.—6th April, Valetta J. B. Fraser for Isle of France.

6th Do. Resolution S. Massingham, for South America.

9th Do. Adamont N. Esterby, for London

9th Do. Lady Nugent J. Hunter for Gibraltar.

Do. do. Penelope D. Hsllaire for Bourbon.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Wednesday the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. H. Jeffereys M. A. at Severndroog, J. P. Willoughby Esq. of the Civil Service under this Presidency, and second surviving Son on the late Sir C. Willoughby, Bart. of Baldon House Oxon. to Miss Kennedy, only Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Kennedy commanding the Southern Konkan.

At St. Thomas Church, on the 27th ultimo, by the Reverend H. Davies, Captain J. Morgan of the 12th Regiment Madras N. I. Major of Brigade to the Aurungabad Division of H. H. the Nizam's regular Troops, to Miss Sarah Anne Billamore.

BIRTH.—At Non Pareil on Sunday 28th April. the Lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, D. D., of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 28th ultimo, on board the Charlotte, Mr. Lewis Hollett; he was beloved by all his friends, relations and parents.

On the 29th ultimo, Master John Wm. Watkins, aged 14 years, and 6 months.

On the 2d instant, Maria Anne, Wife of Mr. James Blair.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Seeundrabad, on the 22d March' Mr. Harriet, Wife of Mr. Conductor Charles M'Carthy, of a daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 17th instant, the Lady of George Arbuthnot, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—March 30th, died on the Neelgherry Hills, Edward Holden Cruttenden, Esq. late Zillah Judge of Trichinopoly.

At Negapatam, on the 5th April, the Lady of Charles Harwood Higginson, Esq.

At the Residency at Hyderabad, on the 21st February, Mr. James MacCulloch, aged 28 years

At St. Thome, on the night of the 25th ultim, Quarter mastr Robert Blackie, of H. M. 53d Regt.

On the 13th April, after an illness of only 6 days, Mr. John Edward Perriman, aged about 36 years.

READER,
Weep for one who gave a tear to
The sufferings of others, a smile to his own.
He was generous, without ambition;
Confident without arrogance;
Firm, yet yielding; silent, yet eloquent;
Gay, without levity; happy, without exultation;
Conscious, but not vain of power.
His faults were those of a child,
Dost thou ask where thou shalt meet
With such a man? Alas! thou must seek
His image in our hearts,
His spirit in the skies;
Dost thou desire to learn his Epitaph?
Learn it of all who knew him.
Wouldst thou see his Monument?
Behold his Name——
EDWARD HOLDEN CRUTTENDEN.

who died at Nilgherry on the 30th March, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

In Camp at Moulgoond, while serving with the Field Detachment under Command of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, 2 Regiment Light Cavalry, on the 13th ult. Ensign David Gray. 2d Bat 19th Regt, most sincerely and deservedly lamented by his Brother Officers, who have caused a Tomb to be erected over the remains of this young and promising Officer, at the village of Moulgoond, as a mark of their respect to his memory.

At Darwar, on the 30th ultimo, Major H. C. Harvey, 2d Bat. 19th Regt. whose real and intrinstic worth, endeared him to every member (European and Native) of his Corps, and by whom his demise is most poignantly regretted.—The qualities of the Commanding Officer, the companion and of the friend were so happily blended in the character of this much esteemed and lamented Officer, as to render him the object not only of the highest respect, but of the most unfeigned & sincerest regard to his Brother Officers and friends, who must ever retain a lively recollection of Major Harvey's characteristic quantities, viz. those of the Soldier and of the man.

The death of this zealous and intelligent Officer will no doubt be considered as serious a loss to the public service, as it has already proved to his family and friends.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 8th April, Mr. George Moatt, of Kishnaghur, to Miss Charlotte Robinson.

BIRTH.—On the 5th April, the Lady of Dr. William Russell, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum on the 2d March, the lady of Major George Pollock, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Artillery, on a Son.

At Nusseerabad, on the 19th March, at the house of Captain Boyd, 25th N. I. the Lady of Brigade Major Casement, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 8th April Harriet, the wife of Mr. C. H. Johnson, and daughter of the late Capt J. Meller, aged 19 years and 10 months.

On the 7th April, Mr. Thomas Christie, of the Firm of Messrs. Christie, Lord and Co. aged 29 years.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF
Subscribers about to change their Statio
Subscribers at out-stations who requre all ext